

# GRAIN DEALERS' JOURNAL

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CHICAGO, ILL., FEBRUARY 10, 1900.

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To merit the patronage of regular shippers, receivers should confine their business to regular dealers.

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Also MIXED and WHITE OATS.  
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Our Special Brand of White Oats  
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**KNIGHT & SON,**  
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OUR SPECIALTY.....  
.....Shipping Corn and Oats.

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...In **Grain,**  
MILLING WHEAT  
A SPECIALTY. ELLSWORTH, KAN.

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SUCCESSORS TO  
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Established 1854. Incorporated 1887.  
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CHOICE MILLING WHEAT a specialty.  
Correspondence solicited.

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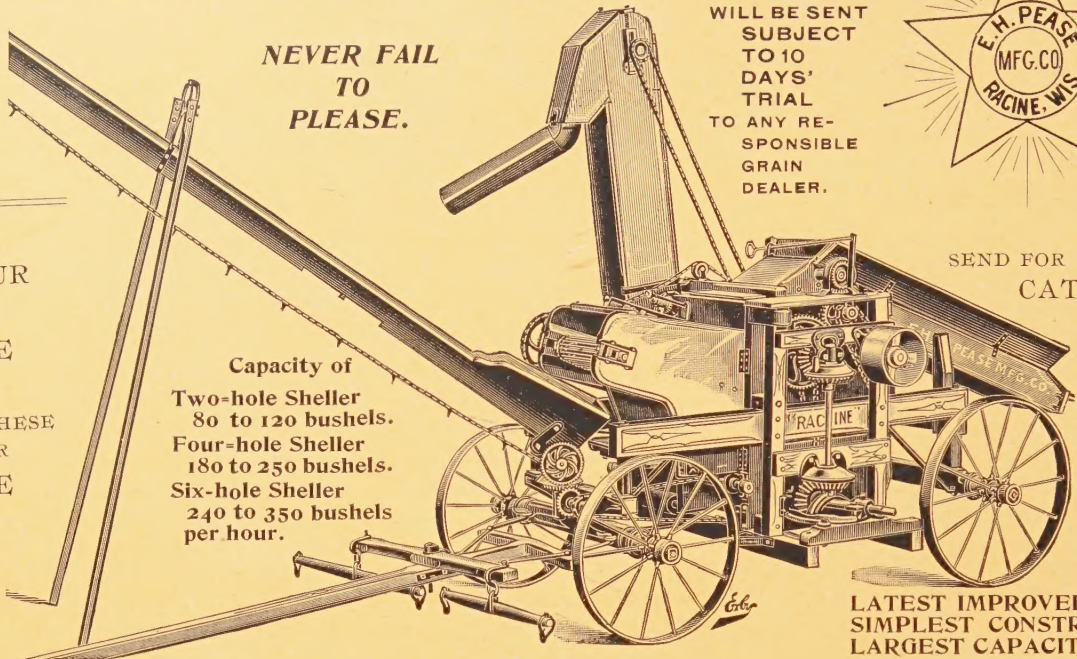
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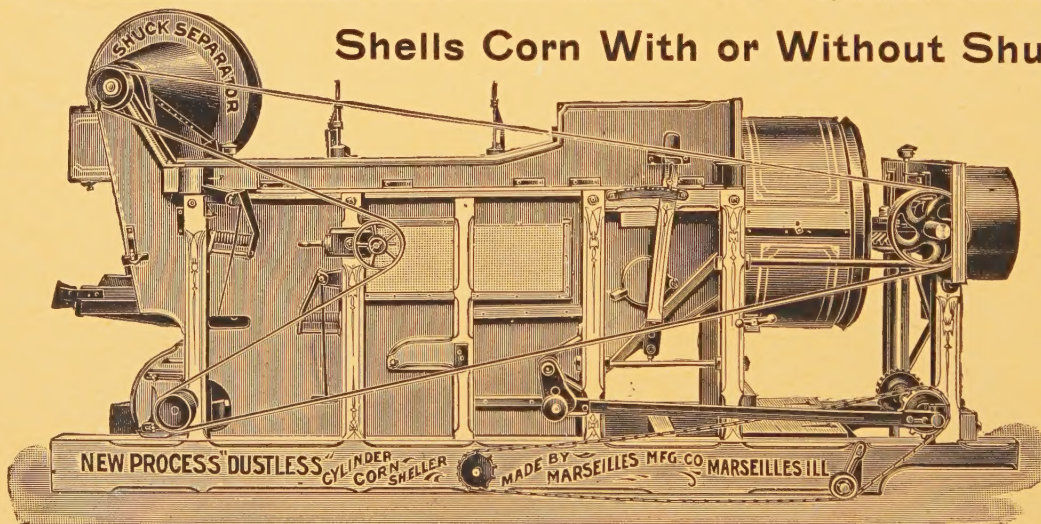
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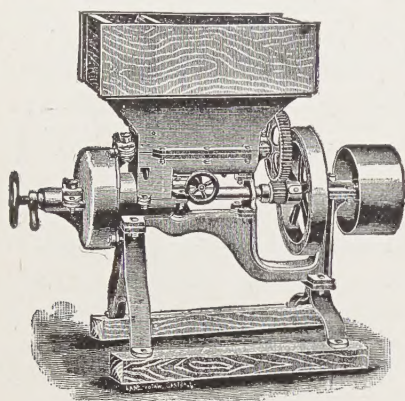
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Speed, 12,000 revolutions per minute.

Capacity, 25 bushels per hour.

Power required, 10 to 12 horse.

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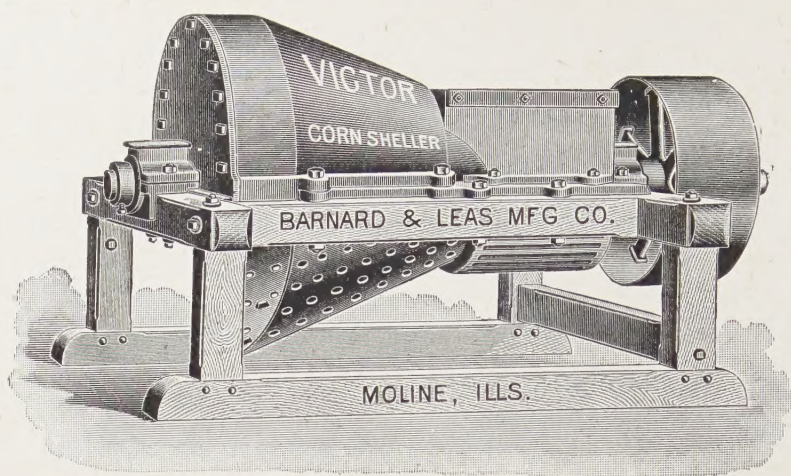
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It has a Patent Automatically Acting Feeder, which allows the machine to be run either way without crossing the belt. Is easily adjusted to suit condition of corn. It will not clog, can be stopped and started regardless of quantity of corn in hopper or dump, and can be set in any manner most convenient. Capacity varies with size of machine from 60 to 1300 bushels per hour.



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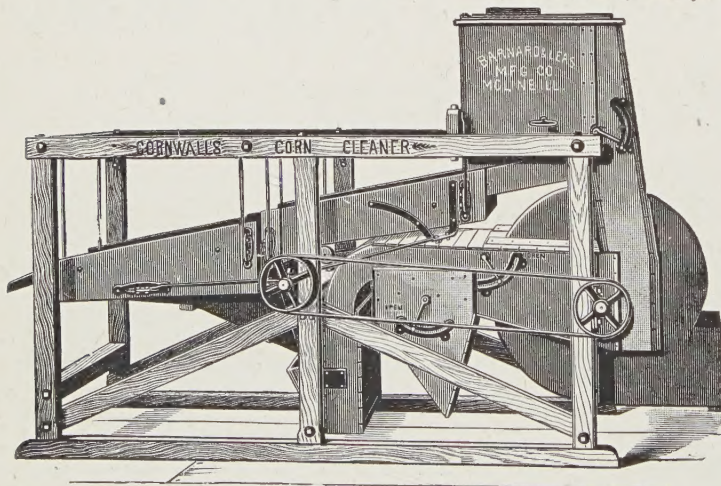
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A combined sieve and air machine. Never clogs; cleans cleaner than any other; corn never grades dirty; once through does the work; saves screenings for feed; is dustless; runs light; is durable. Sieves are adjustable. Cleaner can be used for other grains.



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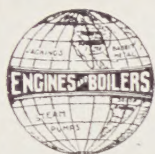
IS THE  
**Only  
Drier:**

1. In which the grain is all in sight and "get-at-able" while drying and cooling.
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3. In which the grain may be mixed and stirred while drying without using power, by simply throwing a lever.
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P. S. No wire netting nor perforated metal used in the Hess.

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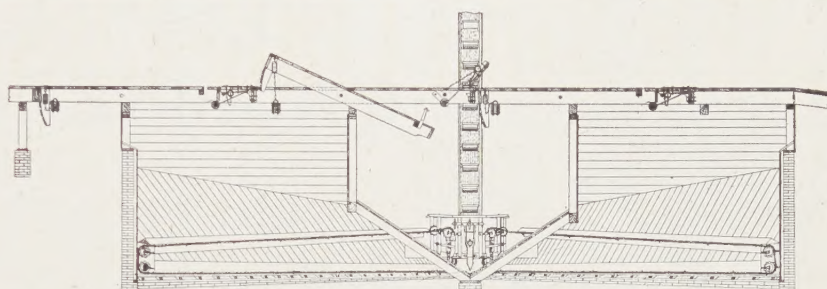
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IS UNEQUALED.**

Write for Circulars and Descriptions of our Different Machines.

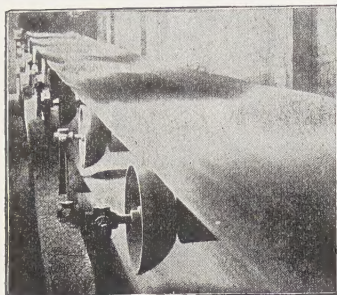
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Only 1-8 to 3 Horse Power Used. We build this machine in eight different sizes, capacities ranging from 50 to 2,500 bu. per hour.



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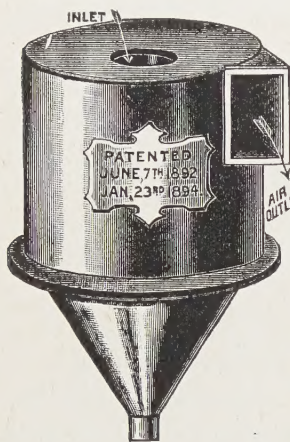
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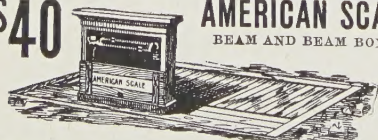
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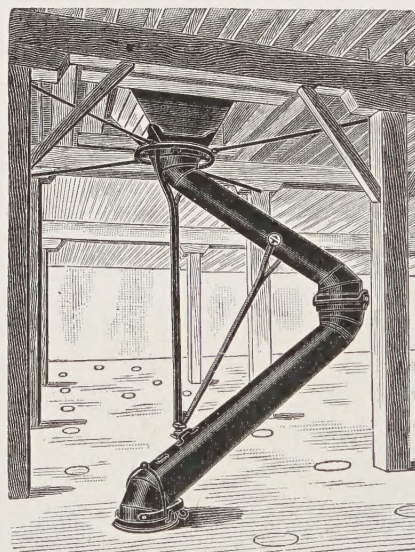
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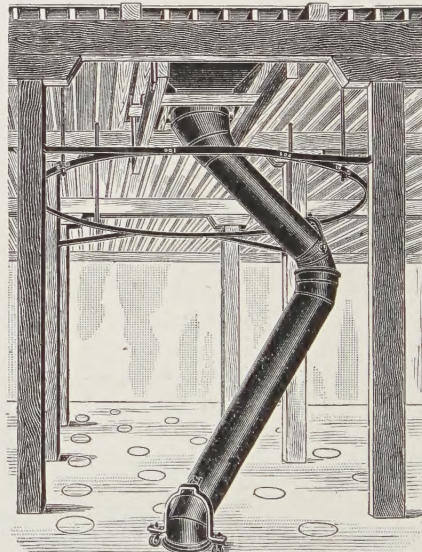


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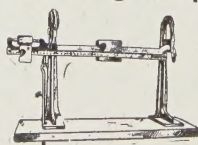


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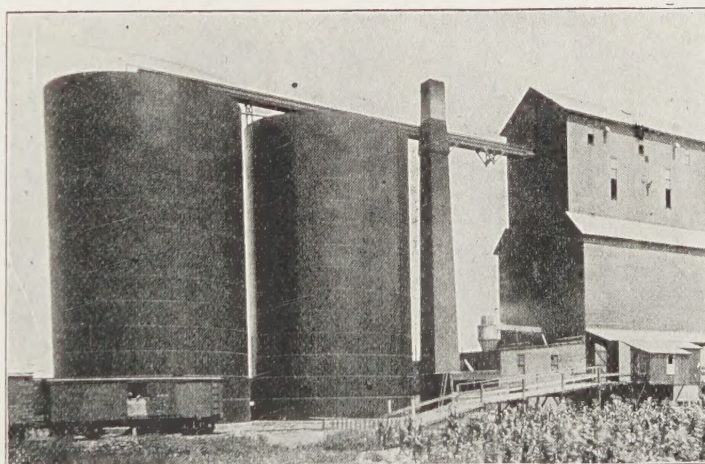
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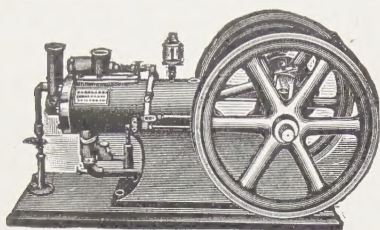
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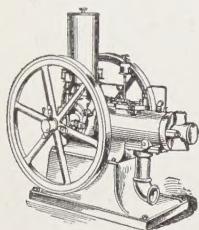
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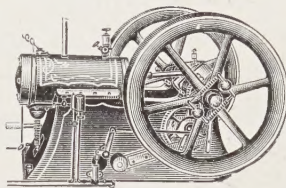
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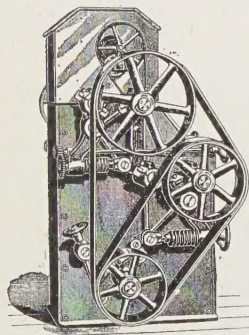


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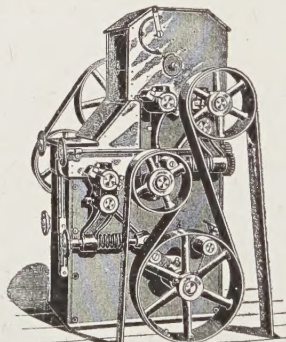


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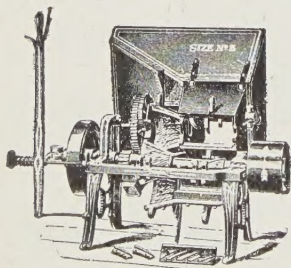
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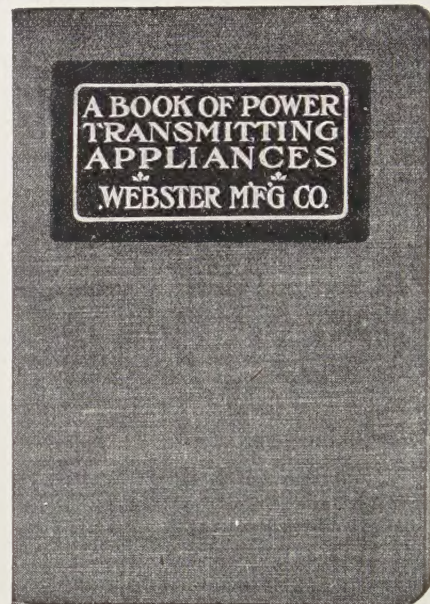
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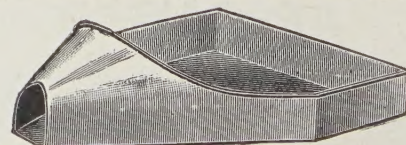
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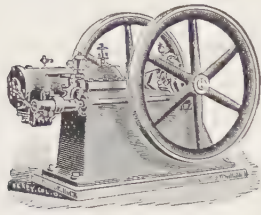
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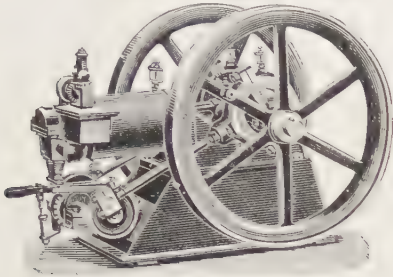
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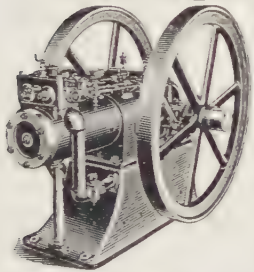
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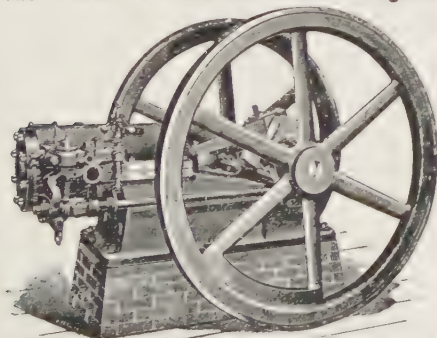
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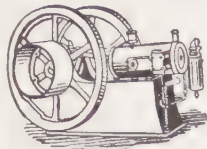
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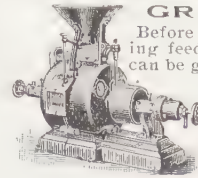
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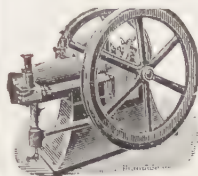
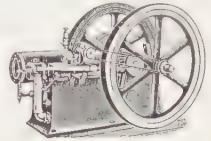
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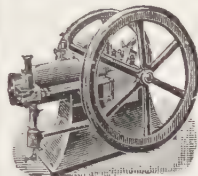
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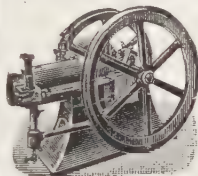
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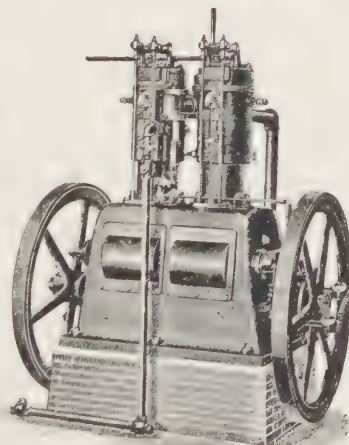
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WILL TRADE 50 acres standing timber in Johnson Co., Ia., for elevator at good grain point in Iowa. Would put in \$1,000 cash, if plant justifies. Plant handling 75,000 bu. or over a year. Lock Box 1, Clara City, Minn.

ELEVATOR in good wheat and corn country wanted, to handle for share of profits; 20 years' experience handling grain at country point and in the market. W. E. Burbach, 318 Chamber of Commerce, St. Louis, Mo.

ELEVATORS WANTED. If you wish to sell or lease your elevator, list same with us. It costs nothing unless sale is made, and then only \$1 for each sale resulting. Elevator Exchange, 94 Traders Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—Elevator in Ohio, Ind., or Ill., 10,000 to 30,000 bu. storage capacity. Gasoline power preferred. Point that will handle 200 cars per year. Good live town. Will pay cash. Address, C. F. Barnhouse, Morral, Ohio.

ELEVATOR wanted, in exchange for house and lot, Springfield, Ill. Lot 95 feet front; house containing 13 rooms; now rents for \$22.50 per month. Want to trade for an elevator in central Illinois in desirable location. E. R. Ulrich & Sons, Springfield, Ill.



**MACHINES FOR SALE.**

GRINDER, fits any pumping windmill, and grinds all kinds of grain. E. B. Winger, Station R, Chicago, Ill.

WATER wheel for sale for \$100; 48-in. New American, good as new. W. J. Jennison Co., Appleton, Minn.

SEPARATOR, capacity 100 bu. an hour. Used one month. Address W. H. C., 703 Royal Ins., Bldg., Chicago.

SCOURERS for sale: No. 2 Eureka and No. 2 Barnard & Leas, in first-class condition. Guaranteed. Anchor Roller Mills, Corydon, Ky.

CAR SHIFTING DEVICE. More powerful than team of horses or 10 men; sent on trial; \$5. Write K. H. Stafford & Bros., 22 Van Buren St., Chicago.

GRAIN SEPARATORS for sale cheap. Make perfect separation and seed grain. Dealers handling them make \$60 weekly. Write Hirsch Bros., Milwaukee, Wis.

GRAIN TESTERS for sale; 4-quart Fairbanks with flax percentage on beam. Price, \$10. Also one-quart Victor, price \$5. Both are in good condition. A. R. Mead, Linden, Ia.

HOWES No. 5 oat clipper and Howes dustless separator, both for \$250 fob. Chicago; capacity, 500 bu. per hour. Guaranteed to be in first-class condition. Z., Box 2, care Grain Dealers Journal, 10 Pacific Av., Chicago, Ill.

FEED ROLLS, SCALES.—3 three-high feed rolls; 3 600-bu. and 3 60-bu. Fairbanks hopper scales at a bargain; receiving and milling separator at your own price. S. G. Neidhart, 110 Fifth Av. S., Minneapolis, Minn.

THREE Monitor separators, capacity 800 to 1,000 bus. per hour; have been in use two years; in good repair; 3 Silver Creek oat clippers, capacity 400 bus. per hour; condition good; 4 Morgan oat clippers, capacity 400 bus. per hour; condition good. We will sell these machines very reasonable. Armour & Co., Chicago.

H. C. Clark, Colfax, Ind.: It is not necessary to continue the advertisement of the burr mill, as I sold it immediately after the first notice in the JOURNAL; and have received several letters since inquiring about it.

**WANTED.**

POSITION wanted as manager of Ind. elevator or engineer; best references. J. M. Hudgins, Reynolds, Ind.

ADDRESS wanted of elevator men in Illinois now running electric light plant in connection with grain business and running dynamo with gasoline engine. Address Quick, Box 3, care Grain Dealers Journal, 10 Pacific Av., Chicago.

PRACTICAL MAN wanted, familiar with the manufacture of grain handling machinery and transmission, capable of laying out work from drawings. Address Machinist, Box 2, care Grain Dealers Journal, 10 Pacific Ave., Chicago.

PARTNER wanted, with some capital, to engage in the grain, lumber and machinery business. Can buy 150,000 bu. grain and sell 60 car loads lumber annually. None but good, practical, hustling business men need answer. Address J. H. Fitzgerald, Geneseo, N. D.

ELEVATOR POSITION WANTED by young, active man, aged 33 years and married; thoroly understand care of machinery and steam power and the handling and cleaning of grain. Have good education; not afraid of work and will work for reasonable salary where position is permanent. Can furnish best reference. Saml. E. Fackler, Astoria, Ill.

**ENGINES WANTED.**

GASOLINE ENGINES wanted, or will exchange. All makes and sizes. McDonald, 60 S. Canal street, Chicago.

ENGINE and boiler wanted. I want to buy 20 h. p. engine and 25 or 30 h. p. boiler, pump and fittings; also second-hand 10 to 20 ton hopper scale. All must be in good condition ready for use. Address, giving lowest cash price. John H. Lynds, White Cloud, Kan.

L. C. Butler, Arion, Ia.: I will let my ad stay in one more issue. I have received over a dozen letters inquiring about my elevator, and think I will make sale. If I do not, it will not be any fault of the JOURNAL.

**ENGINES FOR SALE.**

ATLAS 40-h. p. steam engine for sale cheap. Hutchinson Grain & Feed Co., Hutchinson, Kan.

GASOLINE engine; 12 h. Fairbanks Morse, used 3 mos. Wm. R. Perrin & Co., 46th and Loomis, Chicago.

SEVEN horse Otto and 10 h. Fairbanks gasoline engines. Backus Gas Engine Co., 171 Lake St., Chicago.

BEST GASOLINE ENGINES AND THREE ROLLER FEED MILLS, at prices below others. Write for circular. Jackson Corn & Feed Mill Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

STEAM outfit for sale; complete; good as new; price, \$350 cash; 20-h. p. engine and boiler, including firebrick and common brick furnace, in use only 4 months; engine and boiler guaranteed to be in good order. James Sheeran, Chapman, Kan.

**MACHINES WANTED.**

IF YOU do not find what you want advertise for it here.

MACHINES not in use can be sold by advertising. Get your money out of them; get the machines out of your way; sell them and reduce your fire risk.

MACHINES WANTED.—If you want good second-hand machines or machinery, make your want known in this department. Others have done so and secured good machines at a low price. You can do as well.

**FOR SALE.**

FLOURING MILL for sale cheap, at Griswold, Ia., steam power. Address Nichols' Bank, Atlantic, Ia.

300-bbl. mill and machinery for sale at a sacrifice. Must be sold. Free & Murray, Depot Square, Tarrytown, N. Y.

M. E. Harris, Cowan, Ind.: I inclose check to balance bill for one more ad. The JOURNAL is all right. While I have not sold, I have had a number of inquiries, and it is no fault of the JOURNAL.

**A. B. C. CODE.**

The A. B. C. Universal Commercial Electric Telegraphic Code is used more extensively in international trade than all other ciphers. No one who does business with European firms can afford to be without a copy.

By its use merchants attain simplicity, economy and secrecy in sending messages. Every word is identified by a single code word. The saving effected in sending a single message often amounts to more than the cost of the code. The secrecy of messages between two persons can be made absolute, even though any other person may have access to telegram and Code.

A rubber stamp bearing words "A. B. C. Code Used" given with each Copy. Price, per copy, \$5.

For Sale by GRAIN DEALERS COMPANY,  
10 Pacific Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ADOLLARWELLINVESTEDISWORTH TWENTYSAVEDSUBSCRIBETODAY

GRAIN DEALERS COMPANY,  
10 PACIFIC AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed find One Dollar for which please send the

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL on the 10th and 25th of each month, for one year to

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Post Office \_\_\_\_\_

County \_\_\_\_\_



## Clarks Grain Tables

AVOID UNNECESSARY FIGURING,  
PREVENT ERRORS IN COMPUTATIONS  
BY USING

CLARK'S STANDARD SERIES  
OF GRAIN CALCULATORS,  
FOR REDUCING POUNDS TO BUSHELS.

Clark's Grain Tables for Wagon Loads reduces team scale weights to bushels. This book is prepared for use by Country Buyers. It contains 9 tables, showing the number of bushels in any load from 100 to 4,000 lbs. The first table is for reducing weight of oats to bushels of 32 lbs.; the second is for oats at 35 lbs.; the third is for barley, Hungarian grass and cornmeal at 58 lbs. to the bushel; the fourth is for shelled corn, rye and flax seed at 56 lbs. to the bushel; the fifth is for wheat, clover seed, beans, peas and potatoes at 60 lbs. to the bushel; the sixth, seventh and eighth are for ear corn at 70, 75 and 80 lbs., respectively, to the bushel; the ninth is for timothy seed at 45 lbs. to the bushel. All of the tables are printed in heavy faced type on good paper. The price of this book, bound in strong manilla cover paper, is 50 cents.

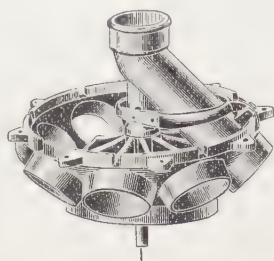
Clark's Vest Pocket Grain Tables include tables reducing any number of pounds from 60 to 100,000 to bushels of 56 lbs., 60 lbs., 48 lbs., 70 lbs., 75 lbs., 80 lbs. and 45 lbs. They are bound in tough paper and form a thin book 2 3/4 inches wide by 8 1/4 inches long. Price 50 cents.

Clark's Grain Tables for Car Loads reduces any amount from 20,000 to 64,000 lbs. to bushels, and is designed for use by Shippers and Commission Merchants. It is printed on good paper from heavy faced type and bound in cloth. It contains 16 tables, which show the equivalent in bushels of 32, 56, 60 and 48 lbs., of any amount from 20,000 to 75,000 lbs. Price \$1.50.

Bushel Values is a companion table for wagon loads. It shows the cost of bushels and lbs., when the market price is any amount from 15 cents to \$1.04 per bushel. It is conveniently arranged and easily understood. It is printed on good paper and bound in heavy cover paper. Price 50 cents.

Any of the above tables can be obtained from the  
GRAIN DEALERS COMPANY,  
10 PACIFIC AVE. CHICAGO, ILL.

## Hall Grain Distributor AND OVERFLOW INDICATOR.



**Absolutely  
Prevents...**

Mixing grain during process of distribution between turn spout and bins.

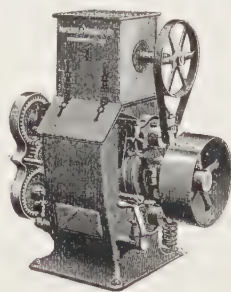
**Automatically  
Notifies Oper-  
ator when Bin  
is full.**

Send for booklet to

*Some of the line companies using our  
distributors in large numbers:*

Nye & Schneider Co.  
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co.  
Crowell Lumber & Grain Co.  
Udike Grain Co.  
St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Co.  
Minnesota Elevator Co.  
Inter-State Elevator Co.

**Hall Distributor Co.,**  
222 First National Bank Bldg., Omaha, Neb.



3 ROLL 2 BREAK MILL.

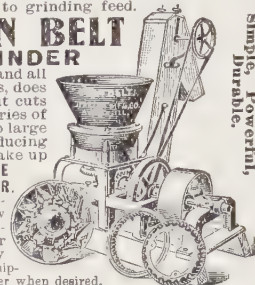
**NORDYKE & MARMON CO.,**  
FLOUR MILL BUILDERS. ESTAB. 1851. 37 Day St., INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

## Gradual Reduction

which has been so successful in milling flour is now for the first time applied to grinding feed.

### THE CORN BELT FEED GRINDER

for grinding ear corn and all small and mixed grains, does not crush the corn, but cuts it to pieces with a series of knives. First cuts into large cubes—gradually reducing them until the burrs take up the work. **MAKES BETTE FEED AND SAVES POWER.** Easily operated with 3-h. p. up. Runs at low speed—50 to 300 revolutions. **GRINDS MORE** ear corn per h. p. than any other grinder made. Equipped with elevator and sacker when desired. Don't buy a grinder until you write us for circulars, prices, etc. **SPARTAN MANUFACTURING CO., 25 Fox St., Aurora, Ill.**



Simple, Powerful,  
Durable.

J. D. Rippey, Stafford, Kan.: Discontinue the advertisement, as I have sold one-half interest in my elevator business to C. F. Bucher. The sale was consummated through the advertisement appearing in the JOURNAL.

## Feed Mills Roller and French Buhr.

For Durability, Simplicity, Large Capacity, Uniform Grinding and Light Running, our Mills are Unexcelled.

**WE  
MAKE**

THREE ROLL-TWO BREAK MILLS—2 sizes,  
THREE PAIR HIGH-6 ROLLER MILLS—4 sizes,  
TWO PAIR HIGH-4 ROLLER MILLS—5 sizes,  
And 85 Sizes and Styles of BUHR STONE MILLS.

Send for Catalog and Prices.

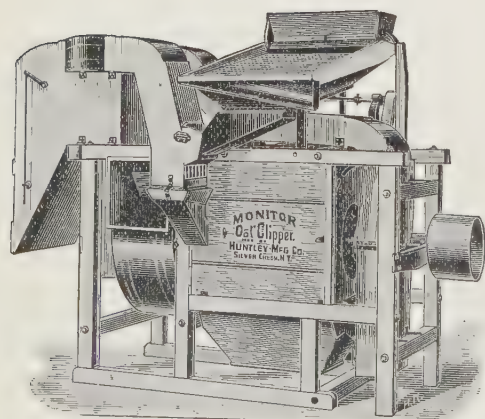
# MONITOR MACHINES STANDARD THE WORLD OVER.

Barley, Corn, Flax  
Cleaners.

OAT CLIPPERS,  
GRAIN CLEANERS.

## High Grade—Superior Construction

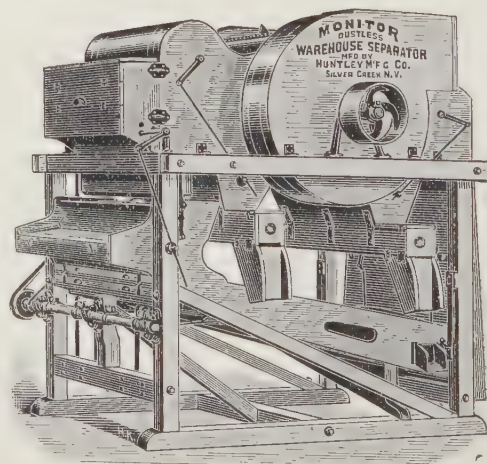
Write for Full Information, Circulars, Etc.



**HUNTLEY  
MFG. CO.,**

Sole Manufacturers,

SILVER CREEK, N. Y.





# GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month

BY THE

**GRAIN DEALERS COMPANY.**

10 PACIFIC AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

CHARLES S. CLARK, . . . . . Editor.  
J. CARVER STRONG, Advertising Representative.  
NORMAN H. CAMP, . . . Attorney for the Company.

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Letters on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, and news items are always welcome.

CHICAGO, ILL., FEBRUARY 10, 1900.

Gasolene should not be stored in the elevator unless you want to pay well for the privilege.

The scoop man must go, and there is no excuse for any receiver hesitating to recognize this fact.

The rumor that the time limit for arrival of acceptances of track bids was to be changed to 10 o'clock was wrong.

The time to inspect cars is before they are loaded and the time to resolve each car shall be carefully inspected before loading is NOW.

The shipper who puts in a good cleaner and uses it does not pay freight on dirt and then have his grain graded down on account of dirt contained.

Elevator men who permit children to play around the machinery or bins are inviting damage suits. It is better to forbid them to enter the elevator.

Puts and calls are a thing of the past in Chicago and St. Louis and it is to be hoped that all other exchanges will place a ban upon this form of illegal trading.

Buyers who pool the business of a station drive harmony and profits to the four winds by ignoring any part of their agreement or neglecting to report every load bot.

It is not necessary to attach a revenue stamp to each grain ticket. By complying with the simple rule of the Internal Revenue Department the burdensome tax can be avoided.

Iowa grain dealers should, in the interest of their business, promptly write their Representatives and Senators to support the amendment of the Landlord and Tenant Law which is now pending.

The grain buyer who can not tell when farmers are lying about the high prices of his competitors should cultivate the acquaintance and friendship of those competitors. It will be time well invested.

The grain shipper who consigns 50 cars, and sells 50 cars on track during the same time and keeps a close record of the returns from each fifty, does not always sell the most of his grain on track thereafter.

The elevator man who tried to get rush orders for elevator machinery filled last year, will no doubt place his orders early this year, as the outlook is for even a larger business with the supply houses than last year.

The receiver who supplies material to a scoop man to combat the regular dealers is identifying himself with the irregular trade in a way that may prove embarrassing, and especially so if he ever expects to do any business with regular shippers.

It seems very likely that the new board of Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade will adopt a commission rule with a heavy penalty for infraction thereof. Whether or not it will be made applicable to cash grain as well as options, is not yet decided.

Some railroads operate their transfer and clipping elevators themselves; all should do so, or at least not pay grain dealers to operate them. When they do so they are not in an advantageous position to solicit grain shipments from competing dealers.

The business men of Logan, Iowa, recently raised \$1,200 for improving the roads leading into their city. They are far sighted enough to see that it will attract farmers, reduce the cost of marketing grain and leave the farmer more to spend for merchandise.

The more encouragement given farmers to exercise care in the selection of seed grain the better the quality, the greater the quantity of grain they will bring to market. More and better grain brings more business for the dealer and higher prices for the farmer.

Some dealers of Indiana are credited with having to get around the unjust law regarding the weight of a bushel of ear corn by refusing to buy ear corn, and then compromising by charging the farmer a fee for shelling. Many buy by the hundredweight and thereby escape paying more than they can afford.

The grain shippers of each of the states having a Railroad Commission furnish much more than half of the tonnage carried by the railroads of their states and it is right that they should have representation on such commissions. Think about this, talk it over with your neighbor and then let us have your opinion.

At last New York has awakened to the fact that its grain trade has been driven away by high terminal charges. The Governor is so excited about the loss that he has recommended an appropriation of

\$50,000,000 for the improvement of the Erie Canal. But it is too late; the grain exporter has found cheaper routes.

The grain thief with an auger has again been heard from—this time in Iowa. After he gets what grain he wants he does not go to the trouble to plug up the hole, so the balance of the poor shippers grain is scattered along the tracks to a central market. Cars in bad condition should be reported promptly to the General Freight Agent.

Manitoba has an elevator association and one of the principal reliefs it has brought to the trade is the withdrawal of buyers from the streets. The operating force is thus reduced and what is still better the cause of much jealousy, discord and overbidding is removed. The action is one which dealers of other sections could imitate with profit.

Farmers in the vicinity of Pendleton, Ind., are congratulating themselves on the completion of an electric railway which will carry them, their grain and other products to market and supply them with power. When they have entirely dispensed with horses they may look in vain for an electric car which will consume grain.

Memberships on the Chicago Board of Trade are in much demand and prices have advanced quite rapidly recently. Some sales have been made at \$2,000 and over. The prospective change in the commission rule is credited with being responsible for most of the advance. There are some very well posted persons, however, who claim with considerable show of reason, that the rise is due in a measure to the discontinuance of privilege trading.

An enterprising grain commission firm of Minneapolis is sending an attractive circular containing A Few Suggestions for the Preparation of Seed Wheat to country shippers of the Northwest for distribution among their farmer friends. This work of educating and urging the farmer to act in behalf of his own interest is commendable and merits the support of every live dealer. Those who are disposed to carry it farther can find a fair profit in supplying fresh seed grain of superior quality to the growers.

The receiver or track buyer who prates much of the rights of American citizenship should stop to consider the rights of the regular grain shipper who has invested his money in a bulk grain depot and keeps it open the year around for the accommodation of the grain grower and the grain carrier. In no course of reasoning nor claims to citizenship can the commission man or track buyer find excuse for assisting the scoop man in undermining and destroying the business of



the regular elevator man. If he surveys his own interests in the light of long experience he will let the irresponsible scoop man severely alone. Illinois has one scoop man who does not own even a scoop shovel, nor have credit for a spool of thread at home, yet that very 'scoop man' is able to find some commission men greedy enuf to handle his stuff. He will make an overdraft some day and his present friends will find upon arrival that it is a small car filled with a large load of regrets.

The member of a grain dealers association who needs the help of his organization, yet carefully conceals the facts of the existing trouble from the secretary until it develops into a hot fight is not doing his duty by his association nor by his business. It is comparatively easy to settle troubles between local dealers in their early stages. To hold back reports of such troubles and then complain that the association is doing no good is not fair to the secretary or the organization. If you need help ask your secretary for it.

The alfalfa of Nebraska and Kansas is said to be afflicted with a new army worm, which is said to be quite different from the old army worm. This discrimination on the part of alfalfa shows its progressive spirit. It is up to date and must have something new. Rust, smut, flies, grasshoppers, chinch bugs and other afflictions with which western grains have been troubled heretofore are behind the times. If a few more grains would take on some new ailments it would assist the manufacturers of special crop reports to bring fear to the bears oftener.

The Bureau of Statistics has compiled some very interesting statistics regarding numbers and causes of failures of business men, but the facts regarding grain dealers are not put in a class by themselves, so we are unable to tell our readers how many grain dealers failed in 1898 as the result of extravagance, speculation, lack of capital, inattention to business and unwise credits which were leading causes of the failure of most of the men who went to the wall during 1899. If facts regarding the causes of the failures of grain men were carefully compiled in detail it is almost certain that overbidding would lead all other causes of failures of grain dealers, and speculation in options would come second.

Delegates from a number of commercial exchanges will meet in Chicago next week to take up the subject of uniform commission rates and National Legislation designed to suppress bucket shops. It is generally acknowledged that the bucket shop is one of the greatest curses the grain trade now bears. There seems to be no doubt that if the bucket shop keepers do influence the market in the

smallest degree, it is of a depressing character, because they sell against the mock purchases made in their shops in hope of a declining market which will enable them to absorb the margins deposited with them. It is a very simple scheme and inasmuch as the numerous bucket shops wield the same influence the legitimate trade cannot hold up the market against them. If all speculation in grain options was confined to commercial exchanges where each transaction has its direct influence on prices, the market would surely be maintained at a figure nearer a level justified by existing conditions. The convention has an arduous task before it, and the prosperity of the legitimate trade depends upon its success in devising some effective plan for the extermination of bucket shops.

Iowa grain dealers will find on pages 80 and 81, the proposed amendment of the Landlord and Tenant Law, which is designed to protect them from the avaricious schemes of tricky landlords and dishonest tenants. We also present the opinions of a few grain dealers whose experiences with the law have been anything but pleasant. The bill as originally designed was passed by a vote of 56 to 25 despite the trickery of its opponents. It has also found favor in the Senate, where it was referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Owing to an unimportant amendment requiring the cancellation of liens to be recorded, the bill will have to be returned to the Lower House. Its enactment is not yet certain but it has staunch friends in both Houses and the grain dealers of the state seem to be alive to the interests of their business. Many have written a letter to each of their Representatives; some have written the second letter and some the third, so the wise law makers have not had an opportunity to forget the wants of their constituents. If the dealers will only be as active from this on in urging their Representatives to support the bill, its passage is a foregone conclusion. Judging from the experiences of the dealers which are recited in this number, many have paid for grain a second time because they feared a law suit would cost them even more than the blackmailer asked. No sensible man desires a law suit and surely grain dealers who depend upon farmers for their business cannot afford to get in bad repute with even one of them. These are not the only reasons why grain dealers dislike to fight such claims. Some of them are pushed merely to give employment to shyster lawyers, who find time to devise such schemes.

Flaxseed carloads are estimated in the statistics of the Chicago flaxseed inspection department at 750 bushels.

## LETTERS FROM THE TRADE

### TRACK SELLERS ARE NOT GENUINE GRAIN DEALERS.

Grain Dealers Journal: It is the grain shipper, let him be a scoop shovel buyer or not, that represents the actual grain business of the country. The grain shippers make a price on grain and handle it for their own account, consigning it for sale and pay the railroad freight, thus in all respects representing the grain merchant. The grain dealer, so called track seller, purchases his grain on the basis of the combine elevator bids furnished to him, turning the grain over to the elevator combination or its agents on track at the station where he resides. The track sellers do not pay any freight, or in any manner assume the dignity or responsibility of grain merchants, and are not as much grain merchants as the men with the scoop shovel. E. B. Baldwin, commission merchant, Chicago, Ill.

### NOT ANTI-EXPANSIONISTS.

Grain Dealers Journal: We notice you credit us with being the only anti-expansionists present at the Council Bluffs meeting. We are not opposed to the expansion of the United States or the expansion of the Grain Dealers' Union. We are heartily in sympathy with it, and we believe it is a good thing, as the old saying is "in union there is strength." While it has been our observation that the Grain Dealers' Union of southwestern Iowa and northwestern Missouri has enjoyed almost absolute harmony and achieved grand success, we are not selfish enough to want to hold out or bar out our Des Moines brethren and would like to see them all in the fold, in fact, would like to see, if we had our way, the Grain Dealers Union embrace the entire state of Iowa, and we cannot conceive of any harm coming from the expansion of our Union especially under the management of the very able officers who hold forth at present, or their successors who may be equally as able. It would afford us pleasure to have the Journal put us right on this subject of anti-expansion. We are not anti-expansionists in any sense of the word on any subjects, and are ready to lend our might at any time towards any good cause that is for the best interest and further advancement of the people at large, or any set of people that is inviting success and progress. G. L. Graham, St. Louis, Mo.

### OHIO OUTLOOK NOT GOOD.

Grain Dealers Journal: The outlook for business is not very good in Ohio. There is a great deal of feeding going on, and the price of wheat and corn is so low that farmers are not disposed to sell. Many farmers are buying grain to feed from the same dealers to whom they sold earlier in the season, as the present price of stock shows a good profit on corn fed at present values.

We will probably hold one meeting before our annual meeting in June. On the 4th ult. the Central Ohio Grain Dealers' Association, which was practically wrecked last July on the bag question, held a meeting here. As they were not trying to do anything and its members were so close to Columbus (the head-



quarters of the Ohio Grain Dealers' Association), they decided to dissolve the association and transfer their membership to the Ohio Association. This was done in due form, there being only eighteen members who had paid their dues and three of these were already members of the Ohio Association.

We do not know when we will have a meeting of the Ohio association. There does not seem to be very much demand for it. Everything seems to be working reasonably satisfactory thruout the state considering the present condition of the business. You know that when the rush is over either after wheat threshing or corn husking the margins begin to narrow down as the stocks in the hands of farmers decrease so that dealers are not working on as good margins as they were earlier in the season. I suppose that in all cases agreed prices are not strictly held. I do not know of any serious trouble in the way of high prices or fights between dealers who have heretofore been going along on an agreement. J. W. McCord, Columbus, O.

#### A LITTLE TALK ON WHEAT.

Grain Dealers Journal: It has been many a year since the grain dealers of Ohio, and I presume all other states, have been placed in the position they are as to dealing in wheat. With every indication since the new crop was harvested, of the short supply of wheat, and with the markets steadily declining since that time, when you think of it, no wonder the grain dealers have been at a loss what to do.

It has been many a year since all signs have failed as in the past eight months. Taking the total estimate of the wheat crop of 1899, according to statistics which cannot be doubted as to accuracy, we find that we have a crop of spring and winter wheat estimated at 550,000,000 bushels. In 1898 we had a crop of 710,000,000 bushels, making a difference of 160,000,000 bushels of wheat between the two years. We are supposed to have had a surplus carried over from the crops of 1898 of over 100,000,000 bushels. This added to the 550,000,000 bushels raised in 1899 would make the total wheat available for 1899 650,000,000 bushels. In 1898 we carried over a surplus of 50,000,000 bushels added to the 710,000,000 bushels of the crop of 1898, and we had a total of 760,000,000 bushels in 1898 against 650,000,000 bushels in 1899, a difference of 110,000,000 bushels. With this difference staring us in the face, we have had an average price on wheat of 20 cents a bushel lower than we had in the year 1898. We used in 1898, during the first six months after harvest, 210,000,000 bushels for consumption and seeding. In the same period of 1899 we consumed 250,000,000 bushels for the same purposes.

We exported in 1898 130,000,000 bushels for the six months ending Jan. 1, and for the same period in 1899 we exported 110,000,000 bushels. In 1898 we had a comparatively prosperous year, that is in the last six months of 1898. The consumption the last six months of 1898 was about 10,000,000 bushels more than the first six months. This was caused by the better feeling existing and the increased demand for labor. Now, take the prosperity of 1899 until Jan. 1, 1900, and you cannot help but realize that the consumption, which has not as yet been approximated, must have increased largely over

the corresponding year. The reason for that is that the year 1899 has been one of the most prosperous years in the industries of the United States in the past twenty years. The consumers of breadstuffs have been having steady employment at remunerative wages, and as a consequence they have been eating, as the saying goes, "white bread."

To further illustrate, the consumption that has been going on for the past six months only, we will take the mill situation; that is, the local milling interests all over this country and especially in parts of the country where the iron, timber and iron ore interests center. You will find the flour mills running night and day, and from hand to mouth. So far as stocks are concerned, very few of these mills have a month's supply of wheat in their bins, and numbers of them scarcely a week's supply, depending entirely upon what they can pick up from the farmers from time to time to keep them going.

This situation, as is well known by persons who make it their business to keep posted, is one that has not existed for many years, and goes farther towards proving that the home consumption in 1899 and the first half of 1900, previous to the 1900 crop, will be largely in excess of any year that we have had in the past, and there is no question but what the same prosperity is existing in foreign countries at the present time. The prospect of our largely increased consumption in both continents and the decreased amount that we will have for export and home consumption in 1899 to what we had in 1898, cannot help but convince the most skeptical that there is a great future in the prices of wheat.

When labor is making good wages and getting steady work, the first consideration is the inner man, and on the contrary when work is scarce, wages meager, he will unquestionably economize in every way possible in order to make both ends meet. This is unquestionably the proper view of the situation.

The lack of leaders in the market centers of the world, in my opinion, is no doubt the cause of the low prices on wheat at the present time. The situation to-day justifies an advance in prices more than it has for many years. No one who has studied the situation can help but agree with me.

I will admit as a partial offset to the United States' short wheat crop that Argentine shipments to countries where we export largely will to a certain extent reduce our exportations. But I will not admit that the Argentine shipments will more than offset the increased demand, and as a consequence we will have very little wheat to give our foreign neighbors after the first day of April.

Then again, the visible supply which last year did not begin to show a decrease for two months yet, has already begun a decrease far beyond the calculations of the best of our statisticians, and the English visible is also decreasing this year much sooner than it did last year. In fact, everything in the way of statistics, and reliable statistics at that, point to us going into the 1900 wheat harvest with not only a less surplus than we have had in years, but actually a shortage, and especially if the foreign demand keeps up even as it has so far this season, and the indications are are that the demand will not only keep up but increase largely in the next three months.

A careful estimate made by those who are familiar with making accurate estimates, shows to-day less wheat in the farmers' hands than any time previous for many years. This statement, perhaps, will be somewhat astonishing, but it is true nevertheless, and no one can dispute the fact that the receipts at primary points show the situation to be such.

I have not touched upon the possibilities of the 1900 crop. The state of Ohio has suffered, no doubt, by the early ravages of the fly, but it is entirely too early for one to make an estimate upon the damage done. There is nothing to indicate that we will have a larger wheat crop in this country in 1900 than we had in 1899. Acreage sown does not indicate a larger yield, and with this state existing, we are going to see one of the best years for prices in many years, outside of the years wherein speculation ran riot and actual valuation was not taken into consideration.

If interested parties would look up the statistics regarding the wheat crop for past years they would notice that statisticians have failed in every instance to take into consideration that this country will consume more wheat on account of its increase in population and prosperity than it has in former years when everything was flat in a business way. This is a very vital point, and so far as I can see has been entirely ignored. H. S. Grimes, Portsmouth, O.

## ASKED AND ANSWERED

#### COST OF BUILDING ELEVATOR.

Grain Dealers Journal: I am thinking of building an elevator and would like to know the cost of a convenient elevator of 10,000 to 20,000 bushels capacity. J. H. Lysinger, Aurora, Neb.

#### ILLINOIS SHIPPERS OF CORN?

Grain Dealers Journal: We wish the names and addresses of a few good corn shippers in central Illinois who could ship corn direct to us without going thru Chicago dealers' hands. J. E. Stevens, Marshall Roller Mills, Marshall, Mich.

#### HOW TO SAVE BROOMCORN SEED?

Grain Dealers Journal: Broomcorn is cut when green and when separated the seed is not quite mature, altho it gets perfectly hard when dried. Green when piled up it goes thru a red-hot sweat, with the result after cooling that it is entirely spoiled. The considerable crop of broomcorn seed which is raised in this part of the state every year is entirely worthless. Is there any machine or method for handling the grain when threshed so it may be stored away the same as oats? I would be pleased to hear from parties who know of such a machine. J. G. Herman, Ashmore, Ill.

A. C. True, director experiment stations, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.: We know of no machine which puts the grain at the time of threshing into a condition suitable for storage as in the case of oats. Any system of drying the seed would prevent fermentation and permit of storage in bins. The green seeds are sometimes preserved in silos, and reports have been made of successful experiments in storing the seed away in pits as in the case of root crops.



## PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF IOWA'S LANDLORD AND TENANT LAW.

Thru the efforts of the officers of the Grain Dealers' Union of Southwestern Iowa and Northwestern Missouri, a bill providing for the amendment of the Iowa law relating to landlord and tenant, so as to relieve regular grain dealers of acting as collectors for land owners who let to grain growers, has been drafted and presented to the lower house of the state legislature. If enacted, as it should be, it will protect regular grain buyers from the chicanery of tricky landlords and tenants, who delight in collecting for grain a second time from innocent grain dealers.

The bill as proposed is as follows:

### A BILL

For an Act to amend Section 2992 of Chapter 9, Title XIV of the Code of Iowa, relating to Landlord and Tenant.

Be it Enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa:

Section 1. That section 2992 of the Code be amended by inserting after the word "term" in the sixth line of said section, the following:

And shall not be enforceable against innocent purchasers of property subject to lien under farm leases, without notice hereof, unless the lease or instrument reserving the rent is acknowledged and indexed in a book in which the county recorder of the county, where the leased land is situated, shall index all leases filed in his office, describing the leased premises, showing the amount for which the lien is claimed, the date such lease was made, the date of filing and the date of expiration. Such recorder shall receive for filing and indexing leases the sum of twenty cents.

NOTE—The whole section when so amended would read as follows:

A landlord shall have a lien for his rent upon all crops grown upon the leased premises and upon any other personal property of the tenant which has been used or kept thereon during the term, and not exempt from execution for the period of one year after a year's rent or the rent of a shorter period falls due; but such lien shall not in any case continue more than six months after the expiration of the term, and shall not be enforceable against innocent purchasers of property subject to lien under farm leases, without notice thereof, unless the lease or instrument reserving the rent is acknowledged and indexed in a book in which the county recorder of the county where the leased land is situated, shall index all leases filed in his office, describing the leased premises, showing the amount for which the lien is claimed, the date such lease was made, the date of filing and the date of expiration. Such recorder shall receive for filing and indexing leases the sum of twenty cents. In the event that a stock of goods or merchandise, or a part thereof subject a landlord's lien, shall be sold under judicial process, order of court, or by an assignee under a general assignment for benefit of creditors, the lien of the landlord shall not be enforceable against said stock, or portion thereof, except for rent due for the term already expired, and for rent to be paid for the use of the demised premises for a period not exceeding six months after date of sale, any agreement of the parties to the contrary notwithstanding.

Smith, Lewis & Co., Keota, Ia.: We are in favor of the change in the landlord and tenant law to protect innocent purchasers of grain. We believe it is just and will write our representatives in the legislature urging their support of the amendment.

Frisbie & Miller, Lime Springs, Ia.: We think it is a good plan to have the amendment to the landlord and tenant law passed. The grain dealer cannot look after the landlord's grain. We hope this bill will pass.

A. Coppock, Leroy, Ia.: My experience is that under the present law there seems to be no protection to the dealer. One may buy the farmer's grain in good faith and pay him for it all it is worth, thinking the party is all right. But, presently, there will appear some man with a claim that is preferred. In a few cases I have had to pay for the grain again and in others have had trouble in settling. It is very desirable to pass a law to give a dealer some protection.

J. E. Stott, Primghar, Ia.: My experience has been that a farmer jury would acquit me from paying for grain twice. I have had three trials of it, and would never settle without a trial. Before juries of farmers I have beaten in every trial. The farmers go by the justice of the case instead of the strict letter of the law. If the Grain Dealers' Union can get the law abolished in this state it will do a good work.

R. Whitaker, Arthur, Ia.: My opinion is that the act relating to rented land, and landlords and grain men, is one of Iowa's very unjust laws. It gives the grain buyer no chance at all. We have had some lawsuits in regard to this, and the decisions have always been in our favor. But the cost was great, and we had lots of trouble and worry. I have for some years refused to buy grain where the title was a matter of doubt. Even this kept me from getting business that was correctly mine.

W. H. Peiffer, Melbourne, Ia.: My past experience has been very successful, as I have been one of the fortunate ones. I have never had to repay for grain bought of a tenant. I think the present law should be repealed at once, as it is very unjust as it now is. Why should a landowner have more protection than any other party doing a credit business?

Edgecomb & Deur, Missouri Valley, Ia.: We purchased a crop of wheat this year from a tenant who at once skipped the country, leaving us to pay the landlord for the grain again, the sum amounting to over \$230. We looked up the law, and made up our minds at once that there was no other alternative but to pay for the grain the second time. The present law is an imposition on the grain buyer, as it does not give him any possible source of information as to whether the grain is free from the claims of the landlord or not. We most sincerely hope that the present legislative body now in session will correct this matter, and will use our influence to this end.

Lehan Grain Co., Dunlap, Ia.: We have felt the weight of the landlord law ourselves this last fall, as we had two or three cases, which are pending at present. If the renter cannot straighten up with the landlord we will have to straighten up with them ourselves. We have known renters to come to our office and receive money on grain, telling the landlord that they lost the money. Of course the landlord would come back on us for the proceeds of the grain, and of course we thought the renter wholly responsible. In a great many cases renters will lie about grain from rented land and the only thing to do is to sue a worthless renter. We hope to see the proposed amendment go thru.

Allen Breed, Perry, Ia.: I am decidedly in favor of having the legislature change the code in regard to Sec. 2992, and make it so it will protect the grain buyer instead of making him liable for debts of the renters.

Weikel & Son, Jordan, Ia.: We have had to pay for grain the second time, and still have the notes of the renters, which are not worth the paper they are written on. We find that the landlord will just keep quiet until near March 1, and then call for his money on the grain. We will write to our representative at once asking him for his support for the bill, which we think is just to all concerned.

Pease Bros., Des Moines, Ia.: We have been in the grain business only a year and as yet have had no complications over

landlords' liens on grain. The older grain men tell us that it has always been a source of annoyance to them, and often they have had to pay for the grain twice. We would like very much to have this law changed, and are writing our representatives to use their influence in its passage.

Brown & Walker, Mediapolis, Ia.: We are highly in favor of amending the code so as to protect innocent purchasers of grain held by landlord's lien. While we personally cannot refer to any time we have had to settle for grain twice, we have knowledge of a party dealing in grain who did, owing to non-protection. A law to protect regular dealers would be nothing but justice.

C. I. Thorp, Bondurant, Ia.: I have been very much annoyed and embarrassed by this law, and sincerely hope that it will be repealed. I have had to fight for our rights in these matters and it greatly interferes with our business. I have driven good and honest patrons away by asking them if their rent was paid and if they had permission to sell. They feel insulted and will not return.

Preston Fahnestock & Co., Osgood, Ia.: We have had no trouble under the present lien laws. As a means of protecting ourselves we tried the following experiment: "In accepting the within check I hereby make the following statement to Preston Fahnestock & Co.: The article sold by me, to them, this day, and for which this check is given in payment, is not subject to any chattel mortgage, landlord's lien, or incumbrance of any kind." The above is printed on the reverse side of every check; our checks are made payable to the order, and are not payable or transferable unless properly indorsed; thus every one of whom we buy grain is required to give us this statement. Should a claim for the rent be made on us by the landlord, all that is necessary for us to do is to explain to the tenant the position in which he has placed himself, and he will arrange the matter with his landlord without any help from us. We know of no opposition, among our patrons, to this method, and are well satisfied with the results of the experiment, which we have used for the past two years. We know of other dealers who have been forced to pay for the same grain twice; but we never have.

O. Michaelson, Leland, Ia.: I am very much in favor of an amendment to the landlord and tenant law, and have written our representative on the subject. In my experience I have paid tenant and landlord for the same grain. The law offers as good a chance for a confidence game as I ever saw, and it ought to be amended.

J. F. Mohr, Danbury, Ia.: I started to buy grain in Danbury in 1895. This is indeed a hard town to buy grain in, nearly two-thirds of the thirty-six sections in our township being owned by landlords. I myself have never paid twice for grain; but have spent nearly as much in courts as the second payment would have amounted to. I have had one lawsuit about grain bought from a tenant in court for over three years before it was settled. Lots of these cases are dragged into court by lawyers who are hungry for fees. This I considered was the cause of mine, too. Before papers were served on me I offered them the difference of the grain they had coming from me. It being only \$1.12, the lawyer for the landlord's agent would not accept it. He remarked that he could not get any fees out of the agent doing the business for the landlord in Illinois,



and therefore would take it to the district court and get big fees out of it. They sued for \$75, but never got a cent, paid almost all of the costs and never let it come to trial. I myself, of course, had expense for lawyer to defend me, and also lost lots of time going to the court sixty-five miles from home. I would therefore like to see the section of the Iowa code relating to landlord and tenant amended at an early date if possible. This would do away with lots of trouble for grain dealers.

W. W. Paton, Milford, Ia.: I am glad indeed that the legislature is going to rectify this most abominable of all laws that I ever had any experience with. I have been in the trap a number of times; and the only way out was to pay the landlord after having paid the tenant for the same stuff. I consider the law not only unfair but absolutely ridiculous and discriminating. The members of the lawmaking branch of the government that voted for such a measure were mercenary, to say the least, or their brains, if they had any, were jug-handled on the side of injustice. That the proposed amendment may go thru is my heart's desire.

Oliver Henderson, Gladbrook, Ia.: I am not satisfied with the present law relating to landlord and tenant, which holds the grain dealer responsible to the landlord for the value of the grain delivered by the tenant, especially under certain conditions where the dealer is obliged to pay the landlord again. The grain dealer is compelled to trust to the honesty of the tenants, and their ability to pay, which is sometimes limited and unknown to the dealer. Most tenants in this section are honest. It is very embarrassing to be compelled to inquire into an honest but poor man's financial standing, and whether he has paid his rent, before you can safely pay for the grain he has sold. Yet the law is such we are compelled to do it. I have had only one lawsuit, which cost attorney's fees only, the court sustaining my action. But lawsuits are disagreeable, cost money and take the grain dealer's valuable time unjustly.

W. R. Bloom, Klemme, Ia.: I have had some experience with the landlord lien law of this state. I have a suit now pending before the supreme court at Des Moines. If I lose the suit it will cost me about \$400. Talk about highway robbery—this is the up-to-date way of doing a man twice. I have written our representative and senator to help free us of such an unfair law. It is class legislation, and no one can dispute it. I hope every grain dealer in Iowa will make this a personal matter and help fight the law.

Ben Wells, Menlo, Ia.: The landlords' lien law is another instance where legislation trying to protect the interests jeopardized by dishonest tenants places an unjust and most grievous burden upon those who in no way should be held responsible. It seems to me the penalty should rest solely upon the seller. When the farmer drives upon your scales how are you to determine if his grain be covered by lien or not. There is no doubt "Iowa is the best all-around state in the Union," but if there is another state in the Union with such rank discrimination in favor of one class and against another, we will hold our peace. If our present legislators fail to amend this law, may the devil fly away with them.

Luney Bros. & Co., Denison, Ia.: We have long wished for some relief from that miserable law compelling the grain dealer to look after the renter and collect

the rent for the landlord. This is one of the greatest outrages ever perpetrated on a class of business men. This law should at once be repealed or amended so as to let the landlord look after his own business. We have had to pay for grain twice in several instances. If there is anything that hurts it is to pay twice for the same article without any show of getting any of it back. We hope the amendment will succeed.

E. I. Gilbert, Crystal Lake, Ia.: I have not as yet actually paid any money twice for grain purchased from leased land. There have been numerous cases in this vicinity where dealers have done so. I think the law a very unjust one, as a landlord can watch one tenant better than a dealer can watch all the tenants for twenty miles around.

M. L. Smith, Elwell, Ia.: My competitor, the Kansas City Grain Co., now has a case of landlord lien on hand, having paid \$200 or so for corn that I understand

#### W. W. GRANGER.

One of the most popular of the young business men of Cincinnati is William W. Granger, whose portrait is shown herewith.

Mr. Granger has been closely identified with the grain trade for seventeen years both as a shipper and receiver, is well known to the trade from Nebraska to Maine, numbers his friends by the score and is nearly as well known today on both the Chicago and St. Louis exchanges as he is at home.

In 1883 he started in the grain business as a broker at Cincinnati, but in 1884, thru the solicitation of officials of the C. & P. R. R., moved to Davenport, Ia., with view of handling the grain business from the road's new extensions in Kansas and the West to the Eastern seaboard. In this undertaking, Mr. Granger was very successful. He made many new friends at Davenport and was elected secretary of the Board of Trade.



W. W. Granger, Cincinnati, O.

may have to be paid for again, the tenant having departed for parts unknown.

E. S. Yeisley, Chelsea, Ia.: I have had a number of narrow escapes, and have been caught twice by the landlord lien law. As luck would have it they were both small amounts. Rather than stand suit, I paid twice for the same grain. In one instance the conscience of one tenant came back in a year's time, and he paid back one-half of what he beat me out of; but that may not happen again in a lifetime. I think the Grain Dealers Journal is working for a good cause, and hope the amendment will pass.

H. G. Edmands, Jamaica, Ia.: Between the tender mercies of the honest farmer on one hand, and the organized appetite of corporate greed on the other, the regular grain dealer under present Iowa laws, must content himself with serving as a rent collector for landowners. Common sense, common justice, common decency demands that every valid landlords lien should be a matter of record, the same as any other mortgage.

Six months later Fred Melchert, president of the German National Bank of Davenport, and owner of several large warehouses, induced Mr. Granger to organize and become a member of the firm of Melchert, Granger & Co., with a view to storing and handling grain, with barley as a specialty. This firm did a large business and grew very rapidly for two years, when Mr. Melchert died, which resulted in the dissolution of the firm. Mr. Granger then moved to Chicago, and for three years traveled thruout the western states buying grain.

The Big Four Railway was anxious to secure as much business from the west for the seaboard as possible, and knowing of Mr. Granger's large acquaintance among the trade not only with western shippers but with the western receiving trade as well, got him to connect himself with the then largest firm of Cincinnati.

In a short time Mr. Granger branched out for himself and seven years ago when the Union Grain and Hay Co., of Cincinnati, was organized he was made man-



ager. Under his management it has been very successful. Mr. Fleischmann, the millionaire banker, yeast maker and distiller of Cincinnati, is president of this company.

Mr. Granger has held a number of offices in connection with the grain and hay business, having been vice-president of the National Hay Association, president of the Cincinnati Grain Dealers Association and director of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.

As a citizen Mr. Granger is always looking out for the people's interests. He is a member of the Board of Legislature of the Cincinnati Southern Railway Joint Committee and of several different mercantile organizations of the city, and has the respect and friendship of every man in them.

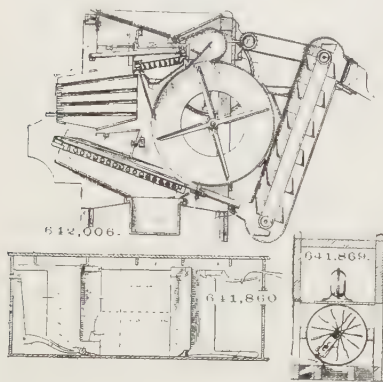
## PATENTS GRANTED

Maximillian M. Suppes, of Elyria, O., has been granted letters patent No. 642,171 on an elevator bucket.

William A. Kope, of Kansas City, Mo., has been granted letters patent No. 642,043 on a gas engine.

Peter Robertson and Christ Matson, of Racine, Wis., have been granted letters patent No. 641,727 on a gasoline engine.

John W. Eisenhuth, of New York, N. Y., has been granted letters patent No.



642,434 on a gas engine, and assigned it to Mamie G. Read of same place.

Emil R. Draver, of Stillwater, Minn., has been granted letters patent No. 641,681 on a dust collector and assigned same by mesne assignments to Marie L. Draver of same place.

John A. McNulty, of Hamilton, O., has been granted letters patent No. 641,985 on a roller grinding mill, and assigned it by mesne assignments to Walter Morris, Shandon, O.

Emilien Rousse, of Weston, Ore., has been granted letters patent No. 642,006 (see cut) on a fanning mill. This cleaner is a combination of a hopper with a positive feed roller, suitable cleaning screens, a blast fan and an elevator for elevating the cleaned or separated material.

George P. Hoffman, of Durand, Mich., has been granted letters patent No. 641,860 (see cut) on a grain car door. The principal feature this patent covers is a combination of slotted housings arranged on both sides of the opening for receiving the two sections of the door when not in use. There are latch strips which hold the door sections in place when they are in a closed position.

Charles W. Klock and George W. Rose, of Hennessey, Okla., have been granted letters patent No. 641,869 (see cut) on a grain cleaner or beater. Rose assigned his interest to Albert S. Barr of same place. This machine consists of a hollow cylindrical casing, with a rotating shaft extending lengthwise thru it. Attached to this shaft are a series of beater bars, each bar having a flat central portion secured to the shaft with the outer ends projecting nearly to the cylindrical casing. A means for feeding the grain thru the cylinder is provided.

## THE SUPPLY TRADE

M. J. Travis, Atchison, Kan., writes: I built 22 complete elevators during the last year.

The Weber Gas and Gasoline Engine Co., Kansas City, Mo., will erect a plant at Sheffield, Mo., and manufacture automobiles.

The Nordyke & Marmon Co., Indianapolis, Ind., recently received contracts for the equipment of four complete flour mills for Mexico, and one for Japan.

The Dayton Globe Iron Works Co., Dayton, O., has opened a Chicago office at 72 West Washington street, where a line of its gasoline engines is on sale.

A. F. Shuler, general northwestern agent of the Huntley Manufacturing Co., Silver Creek, N. Y., with headquarters at Minneapolis, Minn., was a Chicago visitor this week.

F. M. Smith, the Chicago representative of the Huntley Manufacturing Co., Silver Creek, N. Y., has taken offices at 56 Traders Building, Chicago, where he will be at home to all.

The machine shops of Sprout, Waldron & Co., manufacturers of feed mills at Williamsport, Pa., were destroyed by fire Feb. 7. Much valuable machinery was destroyed. The loss is placed at \$100,000, partly covered by insurance.

Articles of incorporation of the Hart Grain Weigher Co., of Peoria, Ill., have been filed. The capital stock is \$150,000. The incorporators are David S. Lee, Stacy B. Hart and W. B. Wilde. This company will manufacture grain weighers.

If you want to find out what the users have to say regarding the Burrell Gasoline Engine, write the Skillin & Richards Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill., for a copy of its parchment covered booklet entitled "From Just a Few of Our Friends."

E. F. Cazalet of Kentland, Ind., to whom letters patent No. 592,691 have been issued for a grain purifier and drier is meeting with unqualified success. Every dealer who is now using one of the machines is more than pleased with the results obtained. Any dealer desiring to increase his earnings will profit by writing for information.

The C. M. Seckner Engineering Co., Chicago, Ill., has filed articles of incorporation, with a capital stock of \$3,500. This company will do a general engineering and construction business, which will include the building of modern elevators. The incorporators are C. M. Seckner, A. Schaffner and F.K. Warne. The new company will succeed to the business and good will of the Western Engineering and Construction Co.

Economy is a significant motto. But sometimes economy is the worst kind of extravagance. A man could hunt bears with a \$1 pistol, but if he found the bear

he would wish he had given \$50 for the best repeating rifle. One way he has no show at all, the other way the chances are on his side. This holds good in the case of the advertiser. The money given to a poor paper is spent, while that given to a good one is invested.

In no branch of public business has a greater change come within a decade than in the now almost universal desire to advertise. If one has a want it is advertised. If one has the ability to supply a want he seeks to make it known by advertising. If one has anything to sell, or desires to buy, he advertises; and the result is that both parties are made happy thro the medium of the advertisement. —Providence (R. I.) Telegram.

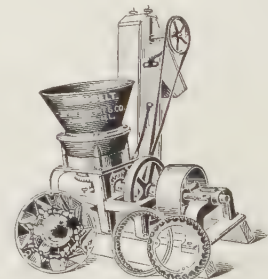
The H. Channon Co., Chicago, manufacturers of the famous Ajax Transmission Rope, will soon occupy its new building, which is next door to its present quarters and is located on the corner of Market and Randolph streets. The building is six stories and occupies a ground space of 100 x 90. This move is due to the large increase in business, which necessitates the carrying of a larger stock and a larger force to handle it.

A contractor who has made a life study of the construction and building of country elevators, writes as follows: "I have had a good many letters asking me to send plans that they could make a selection from. It costs time and money to make plans and pay postage. When I make them a proposition to furnish plans and bill of material for \$10 to \$40, I never hear from them again." This contractor evidently has been unfortunate in getting inquiries from country dealers who are penny wise and pound foolish.

### THE CORN BELT FEED GRINDER.

An up-to-date country elevator is nowadays equipped with a feed mill as well as sheller, cleaner, etc. The reason of this is obvious. The country grain dealer finds a welcome profit in supplying the farmers as well as the local dealers with their ground feed. Some one, of necessity, has to do it, and who is in a better position than the elevator man? He has the needed power, the space, the grain and labor to spare.

The accompanying cut shows the Corn Belt Feed Grinder, which is manufac-



tured by the Spartan Manufacturing Co., Aurora, Ill. This machine is entirely new and is introduced generally for the first time this year. The Corn Belt is made in two styles, the power grinder shown in the cut and the sweep grinder. The cut shows a No. 6 grinder which can be operated with from 3 to 15 h. p. One of the features of this machine is the slow speed at which it does the work. Instead of crushing the ear corn as is generally done, the mill is equipped with a series of strong knives, which cut the corn to pieces before it is passed to the grinding



rings. In addition to other advantages this cutting greatly reduces the natural friction, thus saves power.

The Sweep Mill is so speeded that the burrs revolve nine times to one circuit of the team. This makes the capacity of the mill relatively great. The manufacturers give a strong guarantee as to capacity of mill and power required for operation and in substantiation of this guarantee are willing to take any mill back if it is not satisfactory.

## SEEDS.

The American Seed Trade Association will hold its meeting at Chicago June 12.

Taylor & Angel, seed dealers of Evansville, Ind., recently suffered \$3,000 loss by fire.

January receipts of flaxseed at Chicago were 174,000 bushels; the shipments 233,423 bushels.

The South Shore Seed Co. has been formed at Dunkirk, N. Y., by John H. Hackett and James L. Drohen.

Imports of seeds into the United States during 1899 were valued at \$1,510,661, against \$1,146,120 in 1898 and \$1,318,657 in 1897.

Imports of clover and grass seeds into the United Kingdom in December were 39,796 cwt., against 42,872 cwt. in December, 1898.

The 1899 exports of linseed cake and meal were 498,759,000 pounds, against 434,237,000 pounds in 1898; of cotton seed meal and cake, 1,175,206,000 pounds, against 1,024,392,000 pounds in 1898.

Clover seed exports for December, as reported by O. P. Austin, chief of the Bureau of Statistics, were 5,398,658 pounds, against 3,782,997 pounds for the preceding December. During the year 29,520,026 pounds, valued at \$2,063,037, were exported against 26,692,232 in 1898, and 19,891,916 in 1897.

A seed dealer of Hamburg, Germany, writes J. F. Zahm & Co.: The situation of clover seed is to be considered a very healthy one. It is now evident that Europe in all its producing sections has had a very small crop, and while farmers are more or less prepossessed against sowing of American seed, the wants to be filled are so large that they must overcome this prepossession. While the imports from your side up to this time have been very large, we look for still larger imports, and all tends to the likelihood that the season will close at the highest prices on the crop.

The Chicago Trade Bulletin says of the seed market: Trading has been of a quiet order usually. Timothy at times showed fair sales and ordinary grades were hardly as strong as they have been, but the better qualities remained steady. Cash and May delivery flax both advanced liberally. Clover and the other lines were steady, with hardly enough done to establish quotations or change. The movement of clover has been small and yet fully up to what it usually is at this season. On the regular market very little clover appeared on sale and no business worth mentioning was done. A little trade in October delivery ensued, but not much. The tone of the market was steady to firm. Cold weather with no snow on the ground was unfavorable to the clover fields, but it had no further influence than to make the feeling possibly a little stronger than otherwise it might be.

## CLIPPINGS.

The United State Flour Milling Co., the trust, is to be reorganized as the Standard Flour Co.

One reason wheat is cheap is that in good times people eat more meat and other expensive foods and less cereals.

Some of the farmers in the Chicago wheat pit can discover calamities before they happen. Southworth & Co., Toledo, O.

Herbert Webber of the United States Department of Agriculture is a leading authority on plant fecundation and fertilization.

The Argentine correspondent of the Northwestern Miller says it is many years since the wheat and flax harvests have been so splendid.

Boiler explosions in Michigan last year were ten in number. Do not attempt to force yours to do double duty after it has been worn out. It is dangerous.

Seventy-nine grain elevators are operated in the Khrestianin settlements in the Amur territory of Eastern Siberia. Each settlement has its own elevator.

The exports of hay have been 66,553, 80,160 and 68,893 tons in 1899, '98 and '97 respectively. The imports were 67,403 tons in 1899, 1,984 in 1898 and 64,262 in 1897.

Among corn exporting ports Baltimore stands first, New York second, Philadelphia third and New Orleans fourth. In wheat exports Galveston, Tex., is second to New York.

Captain Welby, in his travels in Abyssinia, noticed that tribes subsisting largely on cereals were inferior physically to those living upon milk and meat. The fish and herb eaters were miserable.

For good roads the league of American wheelmen asks Congress to appropriate \$5,000,000. The improvement of roads would reduce the cost of marketing grain and make markets accessible to the growers more days of the year.

Townsend & Lamon, Andale, Kan.: The corn and oat crops in this vicinity the past season were very good and prices have been good. Wheat was a poor crop and prices were the same. The growing crop is in splendid shape, and with continued good weather the yield will be large.

Of barley and malt we exported during last year as reported by O. P. Austin, chief of the Bureau of Statistics, 16,941,846 and 386,227 bushels, against 4,540,955 and 451,687 bushels in 1898. The imports were, barley, 192,650 and malt, 4,036 bushels, against barley, 195,289 bushels and malt 4,663 bushels during 1898.

Edward P. Merrill, grain broker, Portland, Me., writes: A little lower prices are being made on spring mill feed to be shipped before Feb. 10, owing to, it is said, a railroad cut of 50 cents per ton. It is believed by some that an agreement has been signed by all the leading railroads to take effect Feb. 11, that all cuts and rebates shall be withdrawn. Meantime the usual midwinter dullness prevails.

Imports of breadstuffs during 1899 as reported by O. P. Austin, chief of the Bureau of Statistics, included, in bushels, wheat, 458,630; corn, 1,278; oats, 14,951; rye, 127; wheat flour, 514 barrels; oatmeal, 248,257 pounds; against wheat, 1,747,500; corn, 4,137; oats, 7,975; rye, 460; wheat flour, 2,517 barrels; oatmeal, 280,562 pounds, during 1898, and wheat, 2,480,023; corn, 5,355; oats, 20,054; rye, 32,858; wheat flour, 1,402 barrels, and oatmeal, 334,969 pounds during 1897.

## MEETING OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

The annual meeting of the National Board of Trade was held at Washington, Jan. 23, 24 and 25. The committee on crop reports praised the improved service of the Department of Agriculture, and suggested an extension of inquiry to flaxseed, clover seed, broomcorn, etc.

Resolutions were adopted declaring that taxes on board of trade transactions are onerous and discriminating, and asking that Congress reduce them to a reasonable amount, and remit them entirely as soon as possible.

The ship subsidy bill, the Nicaragua canal bill and the Cullom Interstate Commerce Commission bill were approved. Railroad pooling under federal supervision was favored. The establishment of another branch of the executive to be known as the Department of Commerce and Industry was recommended. The next meeting will be held at Washington, Jan. 22, 1901.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE RED BOOK of Howard, Bartels & Co. has been issued. As usual it is replete with statistics relating to the Chicago grain and provision market. Besides data on prices, supplies and the movement of grain at various markets, valuable tables are given of money and measures.

CATALOG OF BOOKS FOR GRAIN DEALERS is the title of a small booklet just issued by the Grain Dealers Co. This catalog contains descriptions of books designed especially for those actively engaged in the grain business, receivers as well as shippers, such as grain tables, freight tables, cipher codes, account books, guides for gas engine books, sample envelopes, etc. It can be had free by writing the Grain Dealers Co., Chicago.

THE RIVERSIDE CODE is a telegraphic cipher code that is used very extensively by millers grinding for export as well as the flour commission merchants who do an export business. This is the fourth edition of the code and is nearer perfect than any former edition, some parts have been remodeled and many original and useful sentences added. There has also been added freight and invoice tables that are of great value to the seller, saving time in making out invoices and figuring freight, and to the buyer in proving his bills of purchase and freight list. Owing to revision this edition can not be used in conjunction with previous issues. The code words are all arranged alphabetically and easily and quickly referred to. This book contains 225 pages, is bound in leather with flexible covers. It is published by Riverside Printing Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Price \$3.00. Copies can be had by addressing the Grain Dealers Co., Chicago.

Buckwheat exports were 683,378 bushels in 1899, 1,571,555 in 1898, and 1,804,071 in 1897.

Townsend & Lamon of Andale, Kan., write: Mr. Gibbens has retired from our firm, Mr. E. O. Lamon taking his place.

Hargraves Bros. of Manhattan, Ill., have bought R. J. Riley's elevator at Symerton, Ill.

Somers Bros., dealers in lumber at Dickens, Ia., inform us that they are preparing to handle grain in the spring.



## IMPROVING COMPOSITION OF CORN.

The grain dealers who were so fortunate as to attend the banquet tendered the visiting dealers at Champaign last November have not forgotten the pertinent suggestions given them regarding obtaining grain from a distance for distribution among farmers of their locality for seed. It is well known to most of the dealers in the trade that the introduction of fresh seed from a distance results in more vigorous plant growth and often in a larger yield of grain of improved quality. In corn districts the dealers as well as the farmers give much attention to size of kernels and cobs. This, of course, will not apply to the few districts where the farmers shell their corn before marketing, as they alone are then interested in the size of the cob. Dealers

M. S., Ph. D., chemist of the University of Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station. Bulletin No. 55 from his pen treats entirely of the chemical composition of corn kernel. Prof. Hopkins says that the matter of any desired improvement will depend of course upon the use which is to be made of the crop produced.

If the corn is to be grown for the manufacture of starch, glucose sugar, syrup, or alcohol it is desirable that the grain contain a large percentage of carbohydrates and that the percentage of its other chief

corn, which is grown at the experimental station farm, 163 ears of sound corn suitable for seed were selected. Kernels from each ear were analyzed and others were saved for seed. The experiments of '97 and '98 emphasized a wide variation of chemical composition of corn grown from seed of the same variety, of the same composition, during the same season and in the same soil.

Previous bulletins gave results which showed that the protein in the corn kernel was contained principally in the glu-



Fig. 1.

so fortunately located gladly banish all that of cobs.

The improvement of the quality of grain grown has long been given serious thought by some of the more enterprising dealers of the wheat growing states and in some districts where the corn and oats have greatly deteriorated in quality. Corn is put to many different uses, and its quality varies so that manufacturers discriminate in favor of the kind best suited to their needs. The corn miller who makes grits for the brewer is very careful to buy nothing but pure white corn. Millers who grind for food have to be governed solely by the whims of their possibly patrons in their selection of raw material. In some districts the people will not buy white, in others they will not buy yellow corn meal. They are guided solely by prejudice.

The possibility of changing the chemical composition of corn so as to make it suitable for the various uses has been given a very extensive and painstaking investigation by Cyril George Hopkins,

constituents, protein and fat, should be reduced as much as possible. If corn is to be used for human food or feed for growing animals, a higher percentage of protein will certainly increase its value. If for fattening stock it will be desirable to increase the percentage of fat.

The professor's investigation has been carried on since 1896 and many carefully planned experiments have been carried out in detail. Among the first important facts which he arrived at were that the ear of corn was approximately uniform throughout in the chemical composition of its kernels. Second: that there is a wide variation in the chemical composition of ears of the same variety of corn.

From the 1896 crop of Burr's White



Fig. 2.

tinous layer surrounding the main body of the kernel. This layer is quite thin at the crown of the kernel but quite thick at the sides. The germ or the center of the tip end of the kernel is also rich in protein. The starchy portion lays between the germ and the glutinous layer and occupies also the center of the crown end of the kernel and consists almost entirely of starch.

With this knowledge of the general construction of the corn kernel and the chemical composition of its central parts, Prof. Hopkins made some investigations as to the possibility of selecting corn of high protein content and of low protein content by purely mechanical means. He found that such a method is both possible



and practicable. The protein consists of the nitrogenous organic matter, and is the chief constituent necessary to the growth and repair of the animal body. "By making cross sections and longitudinal sections of several kernels of an ear of corn one can judge," the professor writes, "with a very satisfactory degree of accuracy whether the corn is rich or poor in protein."

Thru the courtesy of the Experiment Station we present the accompanying engravings. On the left in Fig. 1 which was made from a photograph taken of the

tions this difference is also apparent. The white starch in the high protein kernel on the left being confined almost entirely to the crown end, while in the low protein kernel the white starch extends into the tip end in much greater amount. The germ is larger in the high protein corn and is readily discernable from engraving.

The question whether the size of the corn kernel bears any special relation to the percentage of protein contained was investigated carefully. The weight was shown to vary from .290 to .470 gram in high-protein corn and from .275 to .410 in

ducted to influence the percentage of fat contained in corn. Experiment showed that kernels could readily be classified according to amount of fat or oil contained, most of it being in the germ. It is found that kernels can readily be selected by mechanical examination.

In Fig. 4, which shows kernels of corn at three diameters, is illustrated the difference in corn kernels of the same size but of very different fat content. The cross section of the kernel was made by cutting off about one-fifth of the kernel from the tip end. In the longitudinal section, the tip end of the kernel points downward to the left. The sections and kernel shown at the left are from an ear of corn which contained 6.08 per cent of fat. Those at the right are from an ear containing 3.64 per cent fat. It will be seen that the germ is larger in the high fat

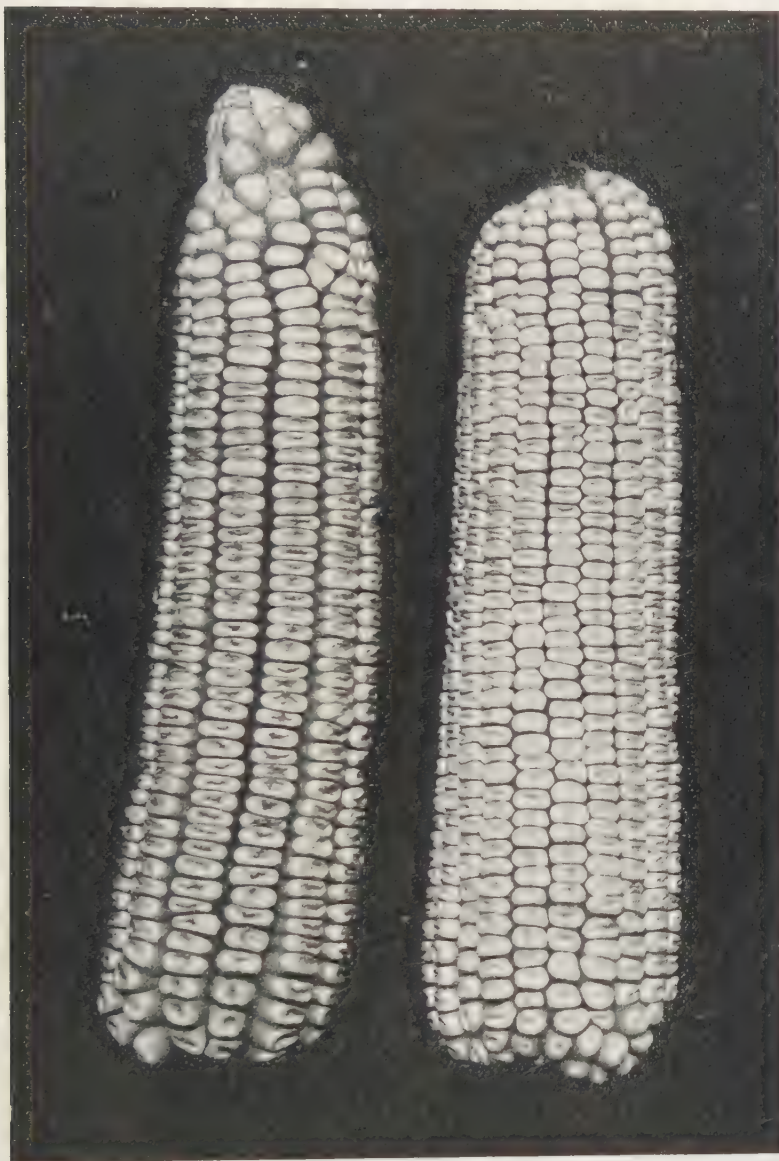


Fig. 3.

corn kernels and sections magnified three diameters, are two sections of a whole kernel from corn containing 14.92 per cent protein. The sections and whole kernel at the right are from corn containing 7.76 per cent protein. About one-quarter of the kernel was cut off of the tip end in making cross sections. In the longitudinal sections the tip end of the kernel points upward to the right. It will be seen in the cross sections given that, the starchy layer has nearly disappeared in the high protein corn on the left, but is very prominent in the low protein corn on the right. In the longitudinal sec-

low-protein corn. It seemed evident to the Professor that the actual weight had little to do with the percentage of protein contained.

The average grain dealer prefers the corn which had the small cobs. Note the difference in Fig 2. On the left is high-protein corn, the percentage being 14.92. The low-protein corn at the right with larger kernels contains only 7.76 per cent protein. Referring to Fig. 3, the ear on the left contains 14.25 per cent protein, the one on the right with the smaller kernels contains only 8.62 per cent protein. Extensive experiments were also con-



Fig. 4.

corn and that it extends nearly the entire length of the kernel while in the low fat corn on the right the germ is small and only about two-thirds as long as the kernel.

Aside from a rather slight difference in size of depressions the general appearance of the kernels is about the same whether they are rich or poor in fat content. This is also true of the ears with kernels of about the same size as may be seen in Fig. 5, which illustrates the two ears from which the kernels shown in Fig. 4 were taken. The high-fat ear being on the left, the low-fat ear on the right.

The results thus far obtained from the experiments which are still being conducted, show conclusively that it is possible to influence the composition of corn; that by the proper selection of seed any of its principal constituents, protein, fat, or carbohydrates may be increased or



decreased at will. The fat content which is so essential to feeders is even more susceptible to the influence of careful seed selection than is the protein content. It has been found by actual experiments that it is both possible and practicable to select corn by mechanical examination with either high or low content of protein, fat or starch.

Other investigations are being conducted along this line and it is proposed also to investigate the effect of changes in chemical composition of corn upon its digestibility, vitality, yield, etc. If the farmers can only be induced to make use of the facts established, it will result in profit

## SUITS AND DECISIONS

Herman Kieper, a former employe, has brought suit against the Toledo & Wabash Elevator Co., Toledo, O., for \$10,000 damages on account of injuries to his foot alleged to have been sustained while at work loading and unloading small grain cars in a warehouse. He claims the track had been greased, and the car got beyond control. He was knocked off the car and two toes of his right foot were crushed.

In the suit of Stoner against the Chi-

The grain was delivered without the bill of lading being presented and the railroad paid for it. Now the railroad has brought suit against the Nashville Warehouse & Elevator Co. to recover \$1,181 damages for wrongly delivering the wheat. After a few decisions against them, Southern railroads will decide that it is safer to deliver grain only on presentation of bills of lading.

The supreme court of Iowa holds that it is within the apparent power of an agent of a railway company to contract with a shipper for the delivery of a car to a connecting line at a certain point within a specified time, and that, in the absence of knowledge of a limitation of the agent's power to bind the company by his agreement, the shipper has the right to rely upon it as binding upon the company. Furthermore, if there is a valid verbal agreement, under which a party accepts and loads a car, the court holds that the company cannot vary or modify it, without the concurrence of the shipper, by delivering a receipt containing other conditions after the car is loaded.

G. W. Sheldon & Co., custom house brokers at Chicago, have brought suit against the Wabash Railroad for carload rates. Plaintiffs maintain that as the custodians of the property of several patrons who intrust their goods for export to them they are entitled to the same rate of freight on carloads of merchandise as though they were the actual owners of the various lots which go to make up the carloads of merchandise shipped by them. It is alleged that the Interstate Commerce Commission has held that it was not unjust to allow shippers in carload lots a reduction on the freights charged for shipments in less than carload lots, and also intimidated, and practically decided, that this reduction should obtain not only where the contents of a carload were shipped by one owner, but where a number of shippers combined their product to make a full carload.

The Schenectady Elevating Co. has brought suit against the Delaware & Hudson Railroad Co. to recover \$100,000 damages for breach of contract. On Oct. 21, 1865, E. H. Maxon & Co. entered into an agreement with the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad Co. by which the latter in consideration of the building by Maxon & Co. in Schenectady of an elevator for transporting grain and merchandise from the Erie canal and connecting railroads to the cars of the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad, contracted to lay sidings to the elevator and transport grain and merchandise for the elevator company at a special low rate. In May, 1871, the Rensselaer & Saratoga Railroad Co. leased its property to the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co., the defendant in this action, by which lease the Delaware & Hudson covenanted to perform all the terms of the contract with Maxon & Co. The latter meanwhile became incorporated as the Schenectady Elevating Co. The arrangement continued until April 9, 1892, when the defendant refused to transport grain for the plaintiff at the former favorable rate and later tore up the sidetracks leading to the elevator building, rendering it useless for the purpose for which it was constructed.

In the suit of the Minneapolis & Northern Elevator Co. against Traill County, the North Dakota supreme court has made a decision against the elevator company, which will appeal the case. The constitutionality of the law providing for the assessment and taxation of grain in

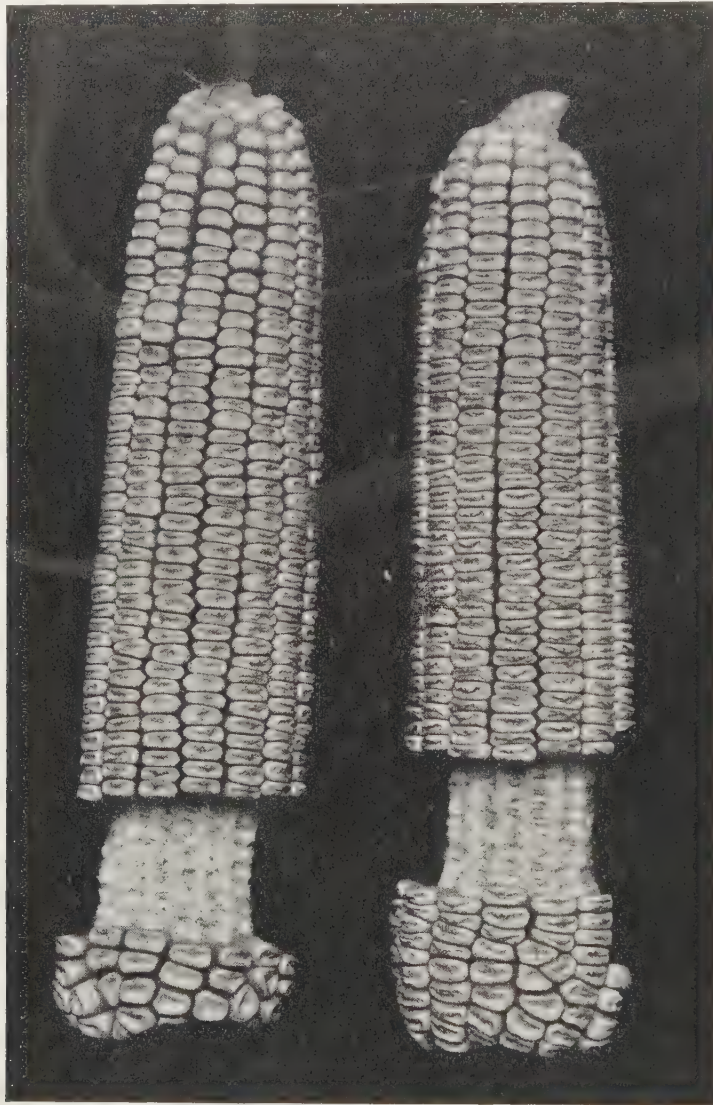


Fig. 5.

not only to themselves, but to dealers who buy and ship their grain to central markets.

The visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada, Feb. 3, as compiled by Geo. F. Stone, secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, was 54,363,000 bushels of wheat, 14,581,000 of corn, 5,766,000 of oats, 1,134,000 of rye, and 1,690,000 of barley; against 28,984,000 bushels of wheat, 28,208,000 of corn, 7,038,000 bushels of oats, 1,567,000 of rye, and 3,211,000 of barley on the corresponding date last year.

cago Great Western Railway, the supreme court of Iowa has decided that plaintiff cannot recover damages for failure to deliver a car to a connecting line within a specified time, as provided in the contract, as the failure of the shipper to perform his part of the contract as to loading the car in time for a certain train was the direct cause of the delay complained of, and he could not base a recovery on his own wrong.

McGill Bros. & Nunn of Sullivan, Ky., consigned two cars of wheat Feb. 8, 1899, to C. D. Smith & Co., over the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway.



elevators was involved. It was shown that the elevator company had over 20,000 bushels of wheat in an elevator at Belmont, on April 1, 1899, the date on which assessments are made. It was further shown that the wheat had been sold to a Montreal firm on March 7, 1899, and was held in the elevator till June. The officials taxed the wheat on an assessment of over \$5,000. To defeat this, the company brought the action against the county. The law provides the assessment of all property in the state April 1, and further in regard to elevators, that if the grain is not owned by the company, still it must pay the tax, but creating a lien on the grain. The attorneys for the elevator company contended that the tax was in fact taking the property of one for the debt of the other, and that the classification which distinguished between grain in a public warehouse and grain in a granary was purely arbitrary and unconstitutional. The county demurred and was sustained, Judge Pollock holding that the law was constitutional.

## GRAIN CARRIERS.

Shippers claim that a cut rate of 14 cents on corn from Chicago to New York for export is being openly made.

The Chicago & Northwestern is surveying an extension northwest from Yankton, S. D., thru Bon Homme and Charles Mix counties.

The senate committee on commerce gave a hearing Jan. 6 to the representatives of a number of business organizations, who favored the Cullom bill.

At the request of shippers two members of the Interstate Commerce Commission have been in Chicago to investigate the method of making grain rates from the west to the east.

The House of Representatives has passed a bill to grant the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway right of way through the Fort Sill and Fort Reno reservations of Oklahoma.

The National Board of Trade, in session at Washington, Jan. 25, indorsed the Cullom bill and advocated pooling by railroads under supervision of the Interstate Commission.

A protest against the advance in freight rates was made Jan. 22, by 100 representatives of business organizations in conference at New York with the trunk line executive committee.

The tonnage of Canadian shipping in 1878 was nearly twice as great as it is today. Shipbuilding in the Dominion also has declined, from a new tonnage of 188,000 in 1875, to 24,522 in 1899.

The Attorney-General of Nebraska is about to bring suit against various railroads for refusal to grant shippers carload rates. The state will endeavor to collect a penalty of \$5,000 for each offense.

The Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Railroad, which transfers much grain from eastern to western lines south of Chicago, has declined to accept pay for this service in switching charges, demanding its proportionate charge of the mileage.

Rail rates eastbound from Chicago will be restored Feb. 11 to the rates of Nov. 1. The rate per 100 pounds on grain to New York will be 20 cents from Chicago and 23 cents from the Mississippi River, an advance of 8 cents on corn and 6 cents on oats.

The Chicago committee of the Central Freight Association held a meeting Jan.

30 to bolster up eastbound rates, which it is admitted have been cut secretly. It is alleged that grain is being carried between Chicago and New York at a reduction of 6 to 7 cents per hundred.

In the recent general advance of freight rates in which but few commodities escaped, the carload rates on oil were left practically as before, while less than carloads were raised 200 to 300 per cent. No one doubts that this was done to enable that greatest of trusts, the Standard Oil, to continue robbing the public.

A committee consisting of George Marcy, John G. Keith and others, conferred Feb. 2, with the Chicago drainage canal trustees, to protest in behalf of the River Improvement Association, against the damage done the grain elevator and other interests by the opening of the canal.

Individual vessel owners and owners of small vessels are not suffering from the competition of the big line companies or from the competition of the very large

### ELEVATOR OF D. C. WEST AT WYOMING, NEB.

Elevators in Nebraska are at a premium these days. This is due to the fact that the state has a strong grain dealers' association that is capably managed and heartily supported by the regular dealers who are working together in peace and harmony. Each is buying his share of the grain at a fair profit.

The accompanying cut shows the elevator of D. C. West, a grain and live stock dealer at Wyoming, Neb., which was built by M. J. Travis, elevator builder of Atchison, Kan.

The main or storage part of the elevator, which is erected on the side of a hill, is 22 x 26 feet, the walls are 22 feet high above the foundation, which is of stone and 12 feet high from the bottom of the pit. The cupola is 16 feet high, making the total height of the elevator about 54 feet. This elevator has four storage bins and one shipping bin that has a capacity



Elevator of D. C. West at Wyoming, Neb.

boats now being operated on the lakes at low cost. Conditions often are such that only a small vessel can be employed, and as none have been built for several years, while very many have gone out of commission permanently, the number available is limited. Small craft probably will make good earnings for their owners for several years.

Proprietors of elevators and dock property on the banks of the south branch of the Chicago River are alarmed at the fall in the level of the stream since the drainage canal was opened. The depth has been reduced two to three feet. This has resulted from a temporary flow of only 200,000 cubic feet per minute. When the flow is increased to 360,000 feet, as it must be very soon under the law, the depth in the river will be reduced four to five feet. The large grain carrying steamers will be unable to pass into the south branch. The rapid current and many turns will make navigation hazardous for smaller vessels. Altho the full current is not flowing several docks have been washed out by the scouring action; and miles of docks must be rebuilt immediately after the drainage channel is in full flow. Fortunately are the Chicago elevator men whose houses are located on the Calumet River.

of 1,200 bushels. The total capacity of the house is 10,000 bushels.

The covered driveway for the two dumps and receiving sinks is 9 x 26 feet. The dump is of the platform style and locks automatically when the wagon is hauled off.

The power for operating this elevator is furnished by a 2 1-2 h. p. Webster gasoline engine, which is placed in an engine room 10 x 10 feet attached to the driveway, as is shown in cut. The elevator has one stand of elevators, with 5 x 8 inch buckets, the elevating capacity of which is 600 bushels per hour. Cars may be loaded from the shipping bin or direct from the elevator head. A flexible iron loading spout is used and hence no shoveling in cars is required.

The office, 10 x 14 feet, is about twenty feet from the elevator and contains the scale beam. A Fairbanks wagon scale beside the office is used for the weighing. The office being a separate building and placed a short distance from the elevator, reduces the fire hazard and lessens the cost of insurance. The buildings are all painted red and from the outside have a clean, tidy appearance. This is a model elevator for one of so small capacity and can be operated at a small expense.



# GRAIN TRADE NEWS.

## CANADA.

The Conners syndicate has contracted for four steamers and four barges for the Montreal grain trade.

The construction of the Georgian Bay canal is to be begun on Dominion Day. Before May 1 the syndicate will expend \$50,000.

The elevator and mill at Seaforth, Ont., owned by Mr. Cadke of Woodhall, was burned Jan. 31. Loss, \$10,000; insurance, \$3,700.

The Canada Atlantic Transit Co. has increased its steamship facilities for the coming season 100,000 tons.

The bins in the new elevators which the Conners syndicate is building at Montreal will be of the Monier cement construction.

A. Brown & Co., of Toronto, have completed their purchase of the Farmers Elevator at Portage la Prairie, Man. The price was \$12,000.

James Carruthers & Co., grain exporters of Montreal and Toronto, have established a branch office at Winnipeg, in charge of C. Tilt.

Thompson, Sons & Co., grain dealers, Winnipeg, received an order recently for 10 tons of the best Manitoba seed oats for shipment to Vladivostok, East Siberia.

An elevator of 500,000 bushels capacity, costing \$250,000, will be built this season at Depot Harbor, by the Canada Atlantic Railway. The company's present elevator has 1,000,000 bushels capacity.

On account of the death of W. W. Ogilvie, the Ogilvie Milling Co. has canceled all contracts for the construction of the elevator and mill at Fort William, and the work has been discontinued.

Sample packages of the best and most productive sorts of cereals are being distributed free by the Government Experimental Farm at Ottawa, Ont. Only one sample will be sent to each applicant. Applications should be sent in before March 15.

The contemplated improvement of the French River will enable the Canadian Pacific Railway to ship grain from Manitoba by steamer to North Bay. At this point elevators will be erected to transfer the grain to cars to be taken by rail to Montreal.

The Elgin Elevator Co. has been incorporated at Elgin, Man., to build an elevator. Capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators, Joseph P. Graves, John D. Ross, James McCulloch, Martin Sparrow, Alfred Evans, John A. Mair, David Gibson, James McEwan and Cornelius W. Miller, all of Elgin.

The Montreal Corn Exchange at its annual meeting Jan. 31 elected the following officers: President, E. F. Criag; treasurer, C. B. Esdaile; committee of management, Geo. A. Thomson, James Carruthers, Edgar Judge, John Torrance, Jr., Joseph Quintal, R. W. Oliver, D. W. Campbell; board of review, Thomas A. Crane, Auguste Girard, G. M. Kinghorn, R. Peddie, J. B. McLea, Alexander McFee.

J. A. Thompson, secretary of the Manitoba Elevator Association, testified Feb. 1, before the Dominion Elevator Com-

mission, that the objects of the association were to reduce the cost of gathering the crop of Manitoba and the N. W. T., and so curtail the expenses of operating the trade. By this means the wheat could be handled at a smaller margin and so prove a direct benefit to all concerned including the producer. The membership of the association included all classes of elevator owners, (including farmers) except the milling companies. The association did not set the price to be paid for wheat. The association had nothing to do with any clearing house system. He did not wish to say that the association was brought into existence for the benefit of the producers, but it really had benefited them. Witness did not think any threats had been made by members of the association, to induce elevator owners to join the association. Members of the association had to pay a fee of \$5 to enter. The association's objects in taking off street buyers was to save the expense of purchasing so that they could pay the farmer a better price than otherwise. The farmer knew the price for the day which they had posted.

## ILLINOIS.

J. E. Tjardes of Saybrook, Ill., will build an elevator at Switch D.

S. A. Hayward, grain dealer at Tremont, Ill., operates an oat clipper.

Joseph Gowling of Litchfield, Ill., has purchased the Harvel elevator and mill.

N. Eggleston, Gibson City, Ill.: The Journal is all right; send it for another year.

H. S. Nichols & Son, grain dealers of Sadorus, Ill., shipped during January 75 cars of corn.

L. B. Young, who was many years ago a grain dealer at Chicago, died Feb. 5, aged 70 years.

Mr. Callahan has taken possession of the elevator at Monarch, Ill., purchased of Mr. Deffenbaugh.

Readers will confer a favor by sending us notices of new elevators, new firms and business changes.

Thomas Ogden, Rantoul, Ill.: Please discontinue advertisement of elevator wanted, as I have plenty of answers.

Five carpenters were injured Feb. 5 by the falling of a scaffold 40 feet high at the new Grand Trunk Elevator, Chicago.

D. E. Humphreys & Co., of Sheffield, Ill., have purchased the grain and lumber business of F. G. Linder & Co., at Buda, Ill.

Fox & Bauman of South Chicago, Ill., are thinking of putting in a grain drier to be run in connection with their elevators.

W. G. Wilson, Lostant, Ill.: I will soon have a line of elevators in operation on the Streator & Clinton extension of the I., I. & I. R. R.

The Chicago Board of Trade voted Feb. 5, by a majority of 250, to abolish put and call trading. The Board's glass house is disappearing.

F. E. Hummel will remove from Fairview to London Mills, Ill., to assist his

brother, who recently purchased the grain and lumber business.

A committee of the Chicago Board of Trade has been appointed to investigate the methods of W. G. Press & Co., grain commission merchants.

The Hasenwinkle Grain Co., which has its headquarters at Hudson, Ill., has placed Sterling car loaders in its elevators at Hudson, El Paso and Kerrick.

Kremer & Harris, dealers in grain and coal at Arcola, Ill., have been succeeded by Harris & Wesch. J. A. Wesch has purchased the interest of J. Kremer.

The grain samplers of the Chicago Board of Trade, consisting of H. R. Whiteside, H. T. Gubbins, R. P. Kettles and J. A. Costello, have been reappointed.

H. J. Hasenwinkle of St. Paul, Minn., has succeeded Thomas Craig as manager of the Hasenwinkle Grain Co.'s elevator at El Paso, Ill., the latter having resigned.

Ingram & Ernst, grain dealers at Humboldt, Ill., have dissolved partnership. J. W. Ingram will operate the elevator, having purchased his partner's interest.

A private telephone line has been installed by the Farmers' Elevator Co. of Leonard, Ill., to connect with the station at Crescent City, where its cars are billed out.

M. P. Harris, Lee, Ill.: While I have hired no one yet, I have received a large number of inquiries and am well pleased with the Journal as an advertising medium.

The Cleveland Grain Co.'s elevator at Harris, Ill., narrowly escaped destruction by fire Jan. 30. The engine room was scorched by an oil heater left burning over night.

The Granger Elevator Co., at Manito, Ill., received one Saturday 198 loads of shelled corn and three loads of ear corn. Much of the crop is being marketed at 27 1-2 cents.

The Meek Milling Co. has been incorporated at Marissa, Ill., to buy and mill grain. Capital stock, \$30,000; incorporators, A. J. Meek, William E. Meek and Fred Landgraf.

It has been suggested to the Interstate Commerce Commission that it establish a permanent office at Chicago, on account of the convenience of this point as a railroad center.

J. E. Scanling & Co. are credited with attempting to conduct a scoop shovel grain business at Newman, Ill., and are causing the regular dealers of that district considerable trouble.

H. A. Boyer has rented the half interest of Mr. Mammen in the elevator at Tampico, Ill. His brother, E. C. Boyer, of Morrison, an experienced grain dealer, will have charge of the plant.

J. S. Stevens, of the Chicago Board of Trade, who has been with Seymour, Danne & Co. for a number of years, has gone with Montague & Co. and in the future will trade thru this firm.

After operating unsuccessfully for about eighteen months, the Farmers' Elevator at Ashland, Ill., has been sold to V. C. Elmore at 75 per cent of its original cost, the farmers paying the indebtedness.

The south branch of the Chicago River is being dredged by the sanitary trustees to enable vessels to reach the grain elevators, the opening of the canal having immediately reduced the depth available.

The warehouse committee of the Peoria Board of Trade for 1900 is composed of C. C. Clarke, B. Warren, Jr., and J. M. Quinn. The committee on inspection is composed of A. G. Tyng, B. Warren, Jr., Frank Hall, T. A. Grier and W. R. Buckley.



Farmington, Ill., Bugle: Several farmers near Varna, in Marshall county, banded together, formed a grain firm, built an elevator and paid higher prices for grain than the regular dealers. Same old story: In the hole \$2,000, and an elevator for sale cheap.

The grain elevator property of the Nebraska City Packing Co., at Chicago, Ill., has been bonded for \$225,000, to secure a loan negotiated by Peabody, Hough-teling & Co. The trust deed provides that the property must be kept insured against cyclones.

The convention of boards of trade to be held in Chicago Feb. 13 will be attended by the following delegates from the Chicago Exchange: R. S. Lyon, H. F. Dous-man, L. W. Bodman, F. P. Frazier, W. S. Jackson, James H. Milne, Reuben G. Chandler, W. H. Chadwick, P. B. Weare and C. L. Raymond.

Philip D. Armour, Jr., of Armour & Co., Chicago, and manager of the firm's vast business in grain shipping and meat packing, died at Montecito, Cal., Jan. 26, after an illness of only twenty-four hours. Congestion of the lungs was the immediate cause of death. He was 31 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.

The freight discrimination committee of the Chicago Board of Trade has resolved that all railroad transfer elevators or public transfer houses should be the property of and wholly managed by railroad companies in interest and not controlled or managed by or be the property of private individuals or corporations.

Safe blowers damaged the office of George Burch, grain dealer at Galt, Ill., to the extent of \$50 recently, but obtained only a few pennies. Grain dealers as a rule pay by check on a bank, and do not find it necessary to keep cash on hand. When burglars learn this fact they will stop smashing their safes and furniture, and save the grain dealers considerable money.

The directors of the Chicago Board of Trade were asked to pass the following resolution recently, but referred it to the committee on transportation: That it shall be deemed unmercantile conduct, and punishable as such, for a member of this association to make himself a party to any transaction in which a violation of the interstate commerce law is contemplated or involved.

Railroad traffic in Illinois consists principally of the movement of grain; and many grain dealers feel that their interest should be represented on the state board of railroad and warehouse commissioners. At least one member of that board should be a practical grain shipper. It is very desirable that the candidates for the office of governor shall promise to appoint a grain shipper as one of the board.

Grain dealers in Illinois can safely advise farmers this spring to sow the Clydesdale barley white oats. In last year's tests by the experiment station this variety yielded 80 bushels to the acre and weighed 48 to 52 pounds to the bushel, with practically no smut. It is medium early, and does well on soil of ordinary fertility. Michigan Wonder yielded 73 bushels weighing 35 pounds, but had considerable smut. Big Four came third.

Zino K. Wood of Wood & Kautz, grain dealers at Mount Pulaski, Ill., a prominent citizen and leading Republican, who has the respect of his neighbors, has resigned the trusteeship of the Asylum for Feeble Minded at Lincoln, at the request of Gov. John R. Tanner. Like

many other good Republicans. Mr. Wood does not sympathize with Tanner's present political campaign. Mr. Wood declined to be muzzled—too much man-hood.

Bids of \$1,100 were made Feb. 7 for memberships in the Chicago Board of Trade. The enforcement and changes in the rules make memberships more desirable. Over sixteen applications have been received for memberships, and twenty applications are in for the transfer of memberships. Members are entitled to have business transacted for themselves at less than the regular commission, and many persons outside who have been given cut rates will have to pay full rates or become members.

R. C. Grier, secretary of the Peoria Board of Trade, reports the receipts of grain at Peoria during January as 47,450 bushels of wheat; 1,470,600 bushels of corn; 680,500 bushels of oats; 18,000 bushels of rye, and 264,800 bushels of barley; compared with 65,000 bushels of wheat; 1,717,000 of corn; 536,900 of oats; 15,600 of rye, and 215,950 of barley, during January, 1899. The shipments in January were: Wheat, 5,200 bushels; corn, 302,860; oats, 693,600; rye, 5,400, and barley, 203,360; against wheat, 14,300; corn, 445,850; oats, 631,900; rye, 600, and barley, 152,950, in January, 1899. In January the total receipts were 2,481,350 bushels, and the shipments 1,210,420.

The "Farmer's Friend" commission house is sending out from its Chicago office to farmers everywhere a pamphlet advising them to sell their crops for future delivery on the Chicago market. In view of the fact that the average farmer never accumulates 5,000 bushels, which is the smallest quantity traded in on the Board of Trade, and that few farmers have room to store that large quantity, it appears that this "advice" is only a cloak to ensnare the granger in the perilous meshes of wheat speculation. Instructions are given to sell on bulges and buy back on breaks; and the methods of professional speculators are explained; thus teaching the granger how to gamble. How much truth this pamphlet contains may be judged from its statement that speculation is "a perfectly safe business."

With regard to the recent criticisms on the Chicago grain inspection department, Chief Inspector Noble says: "It is ridiculous to suppose the public would have more confidence in our grain inspection if the department was under the Board of Trade. There is no politics in the office. There has never been less complaint than during the last two years. I must deny statements about our certificates not being accepted. They go everywhere where the shipment is made without breaking bulk." Charles Counselman said: "There should be no objection to the operators of the cleaning-houses. Chicago standard is the highest in the country. The practical working of a high inspection standard is sometimes to divert grain from the market maintaining such standard to other points where rules are less strict, but I think in the long run the high standard market is the gainer."

The special committee on freight discrimination of the Chicago Board of Trade made a report, Feb. 6, earnestly protesting against the policy of three Chicago railroads, to-wit: Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago; Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, and the Wabash, which now compel a shipper to transfer his grain through an elevator owned, leased or operated by another shipper, who is also a competitor in trade, and who, on

account of undue preference shown him by the railroad upon which his transfer elevator is situated, is enabled to undersell in the Eastern market his less favored brother member of this board. The situation here has reached a point where the shipping and receiving interests amount to nothing short of a gigantic trust. Scarcely more than a dozen men today are controlling the bulk of these branches of our business, and they alone will ultimately be left to dictate rates of transportation and fix the price of grain for the entire West, if not dominate the same to the world at large.

## INDIANA.

Martin & Gouty have taken possession of the elevator of Felts & Son at Foster, Ind.

Readers will confer a favor by sending us notices of new elevators, new firms and business changes.

The burning of Draver Bros.' mill at Winchester, Ind., Jan. 20, caused the loss of 5,000 bushels of wheat.

Samuel Egley will devote his time to the elevator at Berne, Ind., in which he has purchased a one-fourth interest.

D. C. and W. A. Williams have purchased the Fenley elevator at Sandusky, Ind., and will operate it in connection with the elevator they already own at that point.

E. H. Wolcott, Wolcott, Ind., the popular secretary of the Western Indiana Division of the Grain Dealers' National Association, is a candidate for the state senate. More grain dealers should be sent to the Hoosier capital.

Willard E. Hurd, the well-known grain dealer of Logansport, Ind., with his son-in-law, John M. Enyart, has purchased the elevator and mill of Rhodes Bros., at Royal Center. Mr. Enyart will manage the firm's new acquisition, which is well located in a good grain district.

A. S. Galbraith & Sons of Burney, Ind., inform us that they have sold their elevator to Pryne & Meek, in order to make good losses sustained in the Toledo clover seed market. Last summer Galbraith & Sons forwarded a sample of seed to a Toledo commission merchant, who pronounced it "prime." Accordingly they sold three cars for future delivery. On arrival, however, the seed missed grade, and was sold at a loss, and, prime having advanced \$2, their short contract was covered at a heavy loss.

## IOWA.

M. L. Smith is a new dealer at Elwell, Ia.

An elevator is being erected at Lanyon, Ia.

E. E. Huntley is repainting his elevator at Sloan, Ia.

Stewart & Moler have sold their elevator business at Hudson, Ia.

The Trans-Mississippi Grain Co. is erecting an elevator at Schleswig, Ia.

Theodore Port has purchased the grain and feed business of Mr. Leamer at Wilton, Ia.

W. A. Brockman's new elevator at Lytton, Ia., is to be operated by a gasoline engine.

Readers will confer a favor by sending us notices of new elevators, new firms and business changes.

H. Kurtz & Son, who are building an elevator at Lytton, Ia., propose to elevate the grain by using the farmer's team for the motive's power, attaching a cable to



the rear axletree of the farmer's wagon and elevating the grain in a car by a pulley and dumping into a bin.

Ira Conger has engaged W. E. Mereness to manage his new elevator at Early, Ia., for three years.

A. P. Fellingham informs us that Peters & Suhr of West Side, Ia., have gone out of the grain business.

Mr. Johnson of Charter Oak, Ia., is about to dispose of his elevator and grain interests at Buck Grove, Ia.

Ben Wells, Menlo, Ia., Feb. 2: Feeders are paying from 2 to 3 cents above the shipping basis for corn here.

The Interstate Elevator Co. has installed a number of Hall grain distributors in the new elevator at Burt, Ia.

F. O. Kehrberg of Sheldon informs us that Geo. D. Wernli has bought and is operating an elevator at Le Mars, Ia.

J. W. Carden, Geneva, Ia.: I have taken your Journal for nearly a year and would hardly know how to get along without it.

Herbert Lohnes has purchased the elevator of James Braginton & Son at Manson, Ia., giving in exchange a 360-acre farm.

Frank Thoms & Co., Minburn, Ia.: Please discontinue our advertisement, as we have several replies and do not need any more.

F. J. Taylor & Co., whose grain business at Creston, Ia., was advertised in the last number of the Grain Dealers Journal, have sold out.

The Northwestern Iowa Grain Co. of Mason City, Ia., informs us that it is building an elevator of 20,000 bushels capacity at McIntire, Ia.

Mairs & Jamison of La Crosse, Wis., have purchased the elevators at Charter Oak and Ricketts, Ia., of Stough & Walters and will operate the property.

A bill is before the Iowa legislature which provides for a state engineer and a uniform system of roads thruout the state. It requires special taxation for roads.

L. Wycke of Lum Hollow has purchased the elevator and grain business of C. A. Parlier & Son at Smithland, Ia., and on March 1 will take possession.

Write your senator to vote for the pending amendment to the landlord lien law and thus relieve grain dealers of serving as rent collectors for land owners and without recompense.

D. Hunter, Hamburg, Ia., president of the Grain Dealers' Union, stopped in Chicago recently on his return home from Charing Cross, Ont., whither he had gone to bury his only brother.

The three grain shippers at Wiota, Ia., since August have bought 198,000 bushels of corn, 95,000 bushels of oats and 14,000 bushels of wheat. The shipments for the entire year have been 299 cars of corn.

The Davenport Elevator Co. of Davenport, Ia., has let the contract for the construction of a 500,000-bushel elevator, costing \$65,000, to the Tri-City Construction Co. of Davenport. The building will be 73 x 84 feet of standard cribbed construction, and 145 feet high. Brick will be used in erecting the boiler and engine house, 120-foot smokestack and office. The plant is to be ready for operation July 15.

Secretary G. A. Stibbens of the Grain Dealers' Union of Southwest Iowa and Northwest Missouri, who drafted an amendment to the landlord lien law of Iowa and had same presented to the Lower House, has the satisfaction of knowing that it was passed by the lower house by a vote of 56 to 25. The judiciary committee brot in a majority report against the bill, but the minority presented so

strong a report that the house passed it by the overwhelming majority stated.

P. M. Ingold will build elevators at Langdon and Terril, Ia., on the new line of the M. & St. L. Railroad, making a line of four houses, with those at Gilletts Grove and Spencer. Mr. Ingold makes his headquarters at Spencer, and will continue to represent the Brooks-Griffith Co., grain commission merchants of Minneapolis, in Northwestern Iowa and adjacent parts of Minnesota, South Dakota and Nebraska.

E. L. McClurkin, secretary of the Grain Dealers' Association of Southeastern Iowa, has sent a number of circular letters to regular dealers of his section of the state, urging each to write a personal letter to his representative and state senator earnestly requesting their influence in support of the proposed amendment to the landlord and lien law. As the bill has been passed by the lower house, it behooves the regular dealers of Iowa to work hard with the senators. If you have written one letter send another. Make sure of winning.

The fire protection of the Peavey elevator at Council Bluffs, Ia., operated by the Omaha Elevator Co., has been provided for in the most thoro manner. The General Fire Extinguisher Co. is installing over 1,700 Grinnell automatic sprinklers, which will be connected with two 1,000 gallon fire pumps, two large size pressure tanks and an 8-inch main from the city water works. The work was undertaken by J. G. Thomas, contracting engineer for Grinnell sprinklers. It is estimated that the reduction in the insurance rates following the introduction of this fire protection will repay the investment in six years.

## KANSAS.

Go to Topeka March 6.

Baker Bros. will build an elevator at Everest, Kan.

Are you going to the Gulf? Ask your wife about it. She is going.

H. J. Lane, Blue Rapids, Kas.: Have not sold my elevator yet but have many inquiries from ad.

The annual meeting of the Grain Dealers Association of Kansas will be held at Topeka March 6 and 7.

An addition is being built to the elevator at Banner, Kas., to be used as an engine room and feed mill.

J. A. Roth, who was formerly in the grain business at Caney, Kan., is now buying grain for the H. L. Strong Grain Co., of Coffeyville.

D. Daikers & Son, Marysville, Kan.: Please stop our ad of elevator wanted in the Journal for the present as we have had sufficient answers.

D. Daikers & Son, Marysville, Kan.: We have sold our elevator at this place to William Schwindaman of Palmer, Kan. He will take possession March 1, 1900.

Meetings of the Kansas Grain Dealers Association will be held this month at Downs, Plainville, Belleville, Hiawatha, Holton, Ottawa and Hutchinson.

Last year Secretary Smiley of the Kansas Grain Dealers Association received \$327 from fees and \$2,950.66 from dues. The total expenditures amounted to \$3,408.01.

R. H. Bishop of Mankato, Kan., informs us that he will build an elevator with dump and storage for 4,000 bushels and a feed grinding equipment to grind for his stock.

Forbes Bros. are building an elevator and mill at Topeka, Kan. The elevator

will have a capacity for 40,000 bushels of grain and include in its equipment a very large hopper scale.

Henney & Ayers have succeeded Geo. W. Cole in the grain business at Horton, Kan. Mr. Cole has engaged in the grain and merchandise business with S. L. Plotner at Germantown, Kan.

D. C. O'Neil, of Axtell, Kas., has purchased the O'Neil Elevator at Summerfield, Kan., and put in a 10-h. p. gasoline engine and a corn cleaner, besides making other improvements.

R. W. Hooper informs us that he is out of the grain business at Summerfield, Kan., and is now publishing the Summerfield Sun. Lock & Mann have had charge of the Farmers Elevator since Sept. 1.

E. J. Smiley, secretary of the Grain Dealers Association of Kansas, writes: We have every reason to believe that we will have a very large attendance at our annual meeting and am making an effort to have a good program prepared.

John H. Lynds, White Cloud, Kan., writes: The elevator at this place, owned by the Vanderslice-Lynds Co., of Kansas City, will be rebuilt this season, when an entire new steam plant and sheller will be put in, and the property made in every way a first-class country elevator.

Last year the secretary of the Kansas Grain Dealers Association expended \$23.23 for exchange. In other words the members were short-sighted enuf to place themselves at the Mercy of the states' banks. The members have to pay the exchange in the end. By making the secretary pay it instead of paying it themselves the dealers double the cost of exchange to themselves. If exchange was charged back to members they might stop sending local checks.

## Excursion of Kansas Dealers.

Secretary Smiley informs us that arrangements have been perfected for the excursion of grain dealers and millers to the Gulf Ports at the close of the annual meeting March 7. The Grain Dealers Special composed of eight palace sleeping cars will leave Topeka in the evening, over the A. T. & S. F. R. R.

March 8: Breakfast at Arkansas City; Luncheon at Purcell, I. T.; Supper at Ft. Worth, Tex.

March 9: Arrive at Houston, Tex. Guests of the city.

March 10: Arrive in Galveston. Inspect the large grain elevators. Evening a banquet will be tendered the dealers by citizens of Galveston.

March 11 (Sunday): Day will probably be spent in Galveston as may suit individual tastes.

March 12: Depart on Special Steamer for Port Arthur via Sabine Pass.

It has not been decided yet how much time will be spent in the last two named cities, but time enuf will be given to visit all the points of interest.

The trip will probably consume about eight days' time. A daylight ride thru Texas will be included on the return trip, so that all will be given an opportunity to see the moss covered trees of the swamp lands and the beautiful rolling prairies of the grain growing districts.

The rate for the round trip is \$24, this to include sleepers.

Accommodations for 250 persons has been provided. When this number is registered the passenger list will be closed. Each man accompanied by his wife will be assigned an entire section in sleeper. Men not accompanied by wives may be asked to occupy upper berths.



## MICHIGAN.

The Michigan Central R. R. Co. contemplates building an elevator at Fabius, Mich., in the spring.

Leonidas Village, Mich., is a very good grain town. During the last year 200,000 bushels of grain have been handled thru Johnson & Son's elevator at that place.

James H. Donovan, who failed in the grain commission business recently in Detroit, Mich., has settled with his creditors at 45 cents on the dollar. Mr. Donovan is thinking of making Chicago his home.

## MINNESOTA.

An elevator is being erected at Wilmot, Minn.

The new elevator at Eckols, Minn., is rapidly nearing completion.

The burned elevator at Cork, Minn., has been rebuilt and reopened.

J. S. Barry has succeeded Lee & Olson, grain dealers at Jackson, Minn.

H. N. Douglass will build a second elevator at Worthington, Minn.

M. P. Williams has purchased the feed mill of Frank J. Robertus at Montevideo, Minn.

E. A. Tews and others of Hutchinson, Minn., propose to build a farmers' elevator.

Fred S. Parker, Brainerd, Minn.: Please discontinue ad of engine, as we have made sale.

C. J. Kershaw of Tacoma, Wash., has engaged in the grain commission business at Duluth, Minn.

Frank H. Peavey is mentioned as a candidate for mayor of Minneapolis on the Republican ticket.

Readers will confer a favor by sending us notices of new elevators, new firms and business changes.

A trust deed of the new Peavey Elevator at Duluth, Minn., has been filed to secure a loan of \$500,000.

Tierney Bros. & Schaefer's grain and hay warehouse at St. Paul, Minn., was badly damaged by fire Jan. 29.

Farmers hold a meeting Feb. 10 at the city hall, Appleton, Minn., to consider the erection of a grain elevator.

At St. James, Minn., the Eagle Milling Co., of New Ulm, is erecting a grain elevator on the M. & St. L. Railroad.

McReynolds & Co., of Chicago, will succeed the Berger-Crittenden Co. in the grain business at Minneapolis, Minn.

Charles F. Poehler, of the H. Poehler Co., grain dealers of Minneapolis, Minn., was married recently to Agnes Holmes.

Henry Wetzel, Clara City, Minn.: The Journal certainly must be a great help to anyone wishing to buy, sell or rent an elevator.

Gapp, Ellis & Co. has closed their elevator at Mountain Lake, Minn., on account of the small quantity of grain being marketed.

Dan Dineen, M. J. Linnihan, Henry Bluhm and others are forming a company to build an elevator at New Richland, Minn.

At the new town of Tweed on the Great Northern an elevator is being erected by the New London Milling Co., New London, Minn.

Burt Sawyer son of A. J. Sawyer, the millionaire grain elevator man of Minneapolis, Minn., was committed to an insane asylum Feb. 3.

The profits of the Farmers Elevator Co., of Owatonna, Minn., for 1899 were \$1,759. The company handled 54,692 bushels of wheat.

Fire at Benson, Minn., Jan. 23, damaged the Farmers Elevator and 16,000 bushels of wheat. Loss, \$13,000; insured. The plant will be rebuilt.

Luther Wetzel has removed from Clara City to Wolverton, Minn., to take charge of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Co.'s plant at that point.

S. Peffer & Son have finished their new elevator at Frost, Minn., and will build two others in Faribault County on the I. M. & N.-W. Railroad.

A. G. Moritz, manager of the Atlas Elevator, Minneapolis, with his family, will visit Germany this spring, viewing the Paris Exposition on his return.

Grain traffic over the new Southeastern Railroad at Roseau, Minn., was begun recently. Holdahl & Foss having the honor of shipping the first carload of wheat.

Fire at Northfield, Minn., Jan. 31, destroyed the grain elevator owned by the Stewart Estate and operated by M. Carmichael. Loss on grain, \$2,500; insured.

A. E. Gates' elevator at Welcome, Minn., was burned Jan. 26, with 1,000 bushels of shelled corn owned by Bagley & Co., and not insured. Loss, \$11,000.

A hearing on grain rates into Minneapolis from the southwest will be held Feb. 21, at St. Paul, Minn., by the Minnesota Railroad and Warehouse Commission.

The W. J. Jennison Co., of Appleton, Minn., has just completed its new 50,000-bushel grain elevator at that point. The capacity of the company's flour mill has been increased.

The Imperial Elevator Co., of Minneapolis, Minn., has bought the elevator at Hutchinson of P. E. Barrett. G. A. Stead of Stewart, Minn., will have charge for the new owners.

The Farmers Elevator Co., of Pine Island, Minn., is figuring on replacing its gasoline engine with an electric motor. Last year the company paid between \$300 and \$400 for gasoline.

C. T. Thompson, receiver of the Terminal Elevator Co., Minneapolis, Minn., reports that the assets have realized \$173,000, out of which creditors have been paid 40 per cent of their claims.

The Minnesota Elevator Co. has completed its elevator at Sanborn, Minn. The plant is equipped with modern machinery including the Hall grain distributor and overflow indicator, with which the company is much pleased.

A neat four-page folder containing timely suggestions for the preparation of seed wheat, has been sent to the friends and customers of the Van Dusen-Harrington Co., grain commission merchants, Minneapolis, Minn. This folder is intended for circulation among the farmers, by the country dealers, for with them rests much of the responsibility of a district's producing good grain. The first advice is to sow clean seed, to select carefully the seed, eliminating all but the sound, plump kernels and to be very careful not to sow smutty seed. But where some smut is in the seed, a method is given for treating the wheat to free it from the smut spores. The information contained in this pamphlet is of much value to the farmers and country dealers should see that they get a copy. As the Van Dusen-Harrington Co. make a liberal statement by saying: "Write for as many copies of this circular as you want for distribution among friends and customers", it will be well for dealers to avail themselves of the opportunity.

## OUR MINNEAPOLIS LETTER.

The receipts in wheat and light grains on the Minneapolis and adjacent markets have been lighter the past ten days, than in any similar period in ten years. The supply at country elevators has been decreased by a million and half bushels, and the general depression which has resulted can only lighten when prices come up, and the farmers begin to sell. It is estimated that from twenty to thirty per cent of the past season's yield is still in the hands of the farmers, who are holding for a rise. It is reported through the central portion of the state, that many holders have suffered a loss in value, through holding, the contract grade of the product being lowered through poor storage and kindred evils, from fifteen to twenty cents.

There will be nothing remarkable in the line of sales before the spring openings, unless there is a marked advance in price. The market here has been a "scalper's" market for some time, the trade being very light at that. Following is a rough estimate of the wheat conditions in the Northwest. In Farmers' hands, 75,000,000 bushels; in country elevators of "line" Co.'s, 17,000,000 bushels; in country elevators, Ind., 4,000,000 bushels; stock, Minneapolis and Duluth, 22,000,000; total supply, 118,000,000 bushels; needed from Feb. 1st to Sept. 1st, country mills, and seed, 26,000,000 bushels; Minneapolis and Duluth mills, 44,000,000 bushels; Minneapolis and Duluth shipments, 35,000,000 bushels; total consumption, 105,000,000 bushels; balance of '99 crop estimated on hand Sept. 1st, 1900, 13,000,000 bushels.

The heavy rains, which occurred in Alexander, and vicinity, just before the crop movement last fall, seriously affected the grade of wheat received from there. It is very soft, mushy grain, and the millers do not care to handle it. The holders suffered a decrease of value, of from one to three grades. As the crop in that region was exceptionally heavy, the financial loss was large.

There is very little being done in the line of building new elevators. W. P. Devereaux & Co., are building a new twenty-five thousand bushel elevator at Wilmot, on the B. C. R. & N. R. R., west of Worthington. They have also recently purchased the Rushmore, Minn., elevator, from H. N. Douglass, and are making extensive repairs on it.

The Sidman Grain Company are rebuilding a number of their warehouse on the Great Western R. R., and converting them into elevators. They are also thoroly repairing all of their old elevators and warehouses.

The G. C. Bagley Elevator Company performed a new and decidedly novel feat during the rebuilding of their elevator "X." The carrying charge was heavy, and it was necessary to house their grain as soon as possible. The main building was completed first, and the annex was started. As fast as the walls of the bins were completed, the grain was spouted into them from the main building, and by the time the roof was in place, all of the bins were filled. It was a daring undertaking, but the weather favored the task, and it was successfully accomplished.

The elevator of J. B. Lewis, at Cottonwood, Minn., has been recently sold to the A. E. Anderson Grain Co.

The Globe Elevator Company, part of the "Pv" system, has just completed its new working house, at Duluth, and the work on the elevator which is to be of 3,500,000 bushel capacity is being pushed



with all haste. The storage tanks in the new elevator are to be circular tanks, in all likelihood of concrete, about thirty-six feet in diameter, by ninety feet in height. They have also arranged to utilize the space between the tanks, walls being built between the circular bins, which form cross shape apartments.

An interesting and unusual feature in connection with the construction of the elevator is the fact that they have been using a dredge to fill in the property, (the elevator and working house are built on a "crib" dock,) all winter. The ice has been cut away, and the Hydraulic dredge has been working even in weather 20 degrees below zero.

Owing to the peculiar state laws for the regulation of charges and tariffs on the storage and insurance of wheat in elevators in Minnesota and the Dakotas, it is sometimes a delicate task at auditing to compute the amount due the elevators on a sale or a delivery. Soule and Moore have invented a tabulator, which is so constructed that, given the dates of deposit and withdrawal of the grain, the rate of charge is computed by the machine. The machine is very simple, being only a sheet of card-board, with a movable dial, the dates and figures working together through an indicator on the dial.

The firm of Austin, Hall & Co., of Minneapolis, was dissolved the first of the year, and Mr. Austin has joined the firm of McHugh, Christensen & Co. The firm has gotten out a neat and attractive souvenir for distribution among its customers, in the shape of a calendar, bound in leather, with a small clock attached. The whole thing is very nicely gotten up, with a standard, for desk use. The little folder accompanying the gift announces that it is given with the hope of "preventing you from being behind the times, and keeping you up to date." They have also arranged a very convenient "sales, ledger, and cash book," for their friends, which has the merit of combining a whole set of books in one cover.

Many of the local firms contemplate improvements which they are not ready to give out for publication yet, and indications are that 1900 will be a strong year here.

Memberships in the Chamber of Commerce have increased in value, over a hundred dollars each in the past year. This is due, not only to the recent agitation over the proposed new building, but also to the immense increase of business in the past year.

There have been no particularly large sales on the floor the past month, but the demand is steady, and points to an immense increase the moment the new crop is in.

J. S. L.

### MISSOURI.

Readers will confer a favor by sending us notices of new elevators, new firms and business changes.

The United Elevator Co. of St. Louis, on Feb. 2, purchased the East St. Louis Elevator at auction.

The directors of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange have put put and call trading under a ban.

David Rankin's grain elevator at Tarkio, Mo., was totally destroyed by fire Jan. 29. Loss, \$2,500; insured.

J. Q. Poore's elevator at Wakenda, Mo., was burned Feb. 2, with 2,500 bushels of corn. Loss, \$2,000; no insurance.

The appointment of a receiver for the Crescent Elevator Co. of Kansas City, Mo., is asked for by Winthrop, Smith &

Co., who allege that J. O. Bradenbaugh, who has a controlling interest, is conducting the business at a loss.

The United Grain & Elevator Co. of St. Louis, Mo., has filed amended articles of incorporation. The directors are J. B. M. Kehlor and others.

A. J. Vanlandingham, commissioner of the St. Louis transportation bureau, died Jan. 21. He was very well known to shippers and railway officials, both at St. Louis and Kansas City.

Armstrong & Grigsby, dealers in grain and feed at Fayette, Mo., will be succeeded March 1 by Grigsby & Quinn, F. H. Quinn having purchased the interest of J. H. Armstrong for his brother, J. H. Quinn.

J. E. Teasdale of St. Louis, Mo., for several years connected with the J. H. Teasdale Commission Co., and manager of the Merchants Elevator, has engaged in the grain commission business on his own account.

The Missouri Board of Railway and Warehouse Commissioners' annual report shows that on Jan. 1, 1899, the State Grain Department had a balance on hand of \$11,684 and the fees from weighing and inspecting during the year were \$29,343. The pay rolls for the year footed up \$33,364, and office and contingent expenses \$5,069, leaving a balance on hand Jan. 1, 1900, of \$2,594. The report further sets out that during the year there were several reductions in the number of employes, and that the management was as economical as was consistent with proper and efficient service.

### NEBRASKA.

Morris Smith will build an elevator on his farm near Arborville, Neb., to handle corn for his cattle.

George W. Lowrey, of Lincoln, Neb., has just finished a 30,000-bushel elevator at Pleasant Dale, Seward Co.

The Nebraska State Board of Transportation ordered a reduction Feb. 3 of 30 per cent in corn carrying rates.

Samuel L. Russell, with headquarters at Lincoln, Neb., will represent in Nebraska that enterprising St. Louis commission house, Daniel P. Byrne & Co.

J. H. Lysinger, of Aurora, Neb., informs us that he contemplates building an elevator of 10,000 to 20,000 bushels capacity. The plans have not yet been drawn.

F. B. Fulton, Bookwalter, Neb.: I have sold my elevator at this place. I desire the information the Journal gives in assisting one to find a new location, so send it to me.

The new elevator at Brady Island, Neb., has been placed in operation.

Frank E. Goodell will manage the elevator at Kearney, Neb., for F. F. Roby, miller.

B. Critchfield and L. L. Turner will build an elevator of 5,000 bushels capacity at Bethany, Neb., to be ready for business about Feb. 15. The firm name is Turner & Critchfield.

L. R. Cottrell, Omaha representative of Chas. Counselman & Co., and F. M. Rublee, Broken Bow, Neb., vice-president of the Nebraska Grain Dealers Association, were in Chicago last week.

The Farmers Grain Co., of Bruning, Neb., recently elected the following officers: President, Frank Bruning; secretary, E. H. Wilhelms; treasurer, W. C. Hewitt; directors, F. W. Bowman, Conrad Theobald; manager, George Hallman.

The Crowell Lumber & Grain Co. is about ready to start up the new 70,000-bushel elevator at Lindsay, Neb., which

will be perhaps the most complete of any elevator in the state. It has all modern machinery, including the new Hall grain distributors.

### NEW JERSEY.

Simon Johnson has been held to the grand jury in default of \$2,000 bail. He is charged with setting fire to the Lehigh Valley Railroad grain elevator at Perth Amboy, N. J., which was burned recently.

The grain elevator at the Lehigh Valley Railroad terminals, Perth Amboy, N. J., was totally destroyed by fire on the morning of Jan. 28. The total loss is estimated at \$25,000. The fire was caused by an incendiary.

### NEW YORK.

The construction of a grain and bean elevator at Elba, N. Y., is proposed.

Charles Kennedy, grain dealer of Buffalo, N. Y., is making a visit to Italy.

The construction of a grain elevator at Dunkirk, N. Y., is proposed by Buffalo men.

Junius S. Smith has been reappointed weighmaster of the Buffalo Merchants' Exchange.

New York Produce Exchange memberships have advanced in price to \$200, on account of the change in the gratuity rules.

The Western Elevating Association at Buffalo, the trust, has made a demand for an increase in the steam shoveling rate from \$1.20 to \$1.35 per thousand bushels.

Milton Rathbun, a wealthy grain dealer of New York City, residing at Mount Vernon, has begun a forty-day fast. The first twelve days Mr. Rathbun lost 25 pounds, but is feeling well. He drinks nothing but pure filtered water.

Governor Roosevelt, in his message to the New York legislature, advises the expenditure of \$60,000,000 in the improvement of the Erie Canal, to permit the passage of vessels carrying 1,000 tons.

A bill for the erection and operation of state grain elevators at Buffalo and New York is to be introduced in the New York legislature, the people, who have favored such a scheme in former years, believing that the report of the State Commerce Commission will make the passage of such a bill easy.

Watkins & Anderson, Buffalo, N. Y.: We are more than pleased with the Grain Dealers Journal as we have found it quite an accession to our business in the varied amount of information it contains. We have always found it working earnestly for the interests of the grain men. Business in Buffalo has been improving, and we expect to see a gradual improvement right along.

The New York State Commerce Commission says: Considering the relation of the grain elevators at Buffalo to the railroads, it may also become necessary for the state, eventually, to provide its own elevators at the port of Buffalo, for the receipt, storage and shipment of grain, and possibly at New York as well in order to make it impossible for the grain naturally tributary to the port of New York to be diverted to other ports thru excessive transfer and terminal charges.

Groans over the reduced rates on contents of elevators in Buffalo are steady and strong among the companies represented in that city. We learn that the local Buffalo companies are quite ready to join in a movement for an increase, but a few agents who have never had much of



the insurance on elevators, and are using their influence to obtain it on the plea that it is by their votes the rates are kept so low, are stumbling blocks. How long will the companies allow themselves to be used as tools for the schemes of agents in affairs of this kind?—Insurance Monitor.

The Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse Co. of New York is to be reorganized, having failed to pay the interest on \$17,500,000 bonds. The net earnings of the company, which were about \$1,500,000 five years ago, have dwindled to almost nothing. The company controls sixteen grain elevators, miles of water front, piers and docks, and 265 brick warehouses. Its 20,000,000 bushels of elevator storage capacity has fallen into disuse. In pursuance of the plans to reorganize the company the committee applied to Judge Fitzgerald for the appointment of a receiver, naming Hugh J. Grant. But as Grant is not in as high favor as formerly with the Democratic club, the Judge, a Tammany man, appointed John F. Carroll, a leading Democratic politician. As the fees in the receivership would be \$150,000, and Carroll could make it worth more, the reorganization committee hastily came to the conclusion that it was better to let the mortgage be foreclosed. The order appointing the receiver was revoked within thirty-five minutes.

#### NORTHWEST.

A new elevator is being built at Chancellor, S. D.

Robert F. Brooks, a grain buyer at De Smet, S. D., has been declared insane.

The farmers in the vicinity of Mayville, S. D., are organizing a company to build an elevator at that place.

J. H. Lockwood's new elevator at Rugby, N. D., is now completed. It has a capacity of 50,000 bushels.

The monarch elevator at Verona N. D., has been closed for the season. Chas. Neck, the buyer, will go to New Rockford to buy wheat.

The St. Anthony & Dakota Elevator Co. is building new elevators at Niagara, and Petersburg, N. D. They are being equipped with the Hall Grain Distributor and Overflow Indicator.

The Weiss elevator at Wentworth, S. D., has been sold to Stoddard & Ketcham of Madison. Consideration, \$4,400. Chas. Smith, the former buyer, will be retained as buyer for the new firm.

A farmers' meeting was held at Hurley S. D., recently for the purpose of organizing a company to build a Farmers elevator. They wish to save the elevator man's profit for themselves.

G. S. Walker, proprietor of the elevator at Casselton, N. D., has purchased a 60,000 bushel elevator at Mayville. J. L. Cayo, who has been with Mr. Walker in Casselton will have charge.

W. H. Stokes, whose elevator at Castlewood, S. D., burned recently, has rented a building. He will build a new office and continue business, with Mr. Marshall as buyer. In the spring he will rebuild.

A meeting was held at Ferney, S. D., recently to consider the proposition of rebuilding the Farmers elevator which was burned at that place some time ago. Forty-four shares at \$25 per share were subscribed for.

A new elevator will be built at Butte, Mont., by the Hamilton Flour Mill Co. The elevator will be 80 x 30 feet and 67 feet high, with a capacity of 33,000 bushels. Underneath the building will be bins for about 13 car loads of feed.

The Tri-State Grain Growers' Association held a convention at Fargo, N. D., recently. Among the things those in attendance learned, which will also be of value to the country grain buyer, was the great importance of clean seed grain, that weeds do the growing crop more damage from the moisture they steal, than the presence of their seed would indicate in the grain bin. It behooves the country shipper, who is anxious to buy good grain to induce his farmer friends to sow good clean seed. If you want circulars on this subject to distribute among your farmer friends write to Van Dusen Harrington Co., Minneapolis.

#### OHIO.

Read H. S. Grime's little talk on wheat in "Letters from the Trade."

Read Secretary McCord's communication in "Letters from the Trade."

A grain dealer of Columbus Grove, O., proposes to build an elevator at Grover Hill, O.

C. N. Tinklepaugh, grain dealer at Burton Station, O., has made large shipments the past year.

Harry Root, grain inspector at Cincinnati, was struck by a passenger train, Jan. 29, and badly injured.

The grain shippers of Port Clinton, O., are unable to ship as they desire because carriers do not furnish cars as required by their charters.

Shunk Plow Co., Bucyrus, O.: We had several inquiries from parties that saw our advertisement of gasoline engine for sale in the Journal.

The grain pit of the Toledo Produce Exchange is being thoroughly overhauled and redecorated. A new floor is being put in at the same time.

Jones & Co., who operate elevators at Mt. Sterling and Derby, O., have bought the elevator at Morgan. Willis Jones of Derby is expected to take charge.

Rutan & McCully have purchased the Crumrine warehouse at Carrollton, O., for \$1,900, of P. O. McCully. The latter has bought the Morledge mill and will equip it as a grain elevator.

The new elevator at Eaton, O., being erected for H. C. Dillman and J. W. Cook by the Barnard & Leas Mfg. Co., is rapidly nearing completion under the expert supervision of J. D. Robison. The capacity is 5,000 bushels. A Fairbanks-Morse gasoline engine drives the machinery.

The elevator of Emory Thierwechter at Oak Harbor, O., was again visited by fire on the morning of Jan. 26. Two weeks previously the plant was badly damaged; the last fire destroyed it completely, together with the repairs that had been made. Both fires were of mysterious origin. Loss, \$15,000.

J. E. Wells & Co., of Quincy, O., inform us that M. E. Vandemark, formerly in the grain business at Quincy and Uniopolis, O., under the name Vandemark & Duncan, has sold out. Track buyers will save postage by discontinuing their bids. The firm's elevator at Uniopolis was purchased by Jacob Logan of Uniopolis, and that at Quincy by Wells & Co.

The Inter-State Grain & Storage Co., of Fostoria, O., at its recent annual meeting at Toledo elected the following officers: President, A. Mennel; vice-president, Isaac Harter; secretary and treasurer, W. F. Day; directors, A. Mennel, Isaac Harter, Henry W. Harter, F. E. Near, Gen. Brinkerhoff, W. C. Brown,

W. F. Day. The year 1899 was a prosperous one, and a 10 per cent dividend was declared.

#### PACIFIC COAST.

C. Thompson has started in the grain business at Tacoma, Wash.

Robert Clow, for some time in the warehouse and milling business at Junction City, Ore., is dead.

The Northern Pacific Railroad will build a new elevator at Tacoma, Wash. The site has been decided upon, but work will not commence until the road secures a clear title to it.

The British ship Haddin Hall, now at Portland Ore., will load a cargo of wheat for Japan, as will the Japanese steamer Doyu Maru. These will be the first exclusive cargoes of grain ever sent to Japan from the Pacific Coast.

The following is from the report of A. G. McAdie, for California Crop Bulletin of January 29: In some portions of the San Joaquin valley there have been but two or three days of bright sunshine in nearly six weeks. This tule fog has prevailed generally in the valleys of Northern California. There has also been more cloudiness and fog than usual south of the Tehachapi. There have been no drying winds, and there appears to be no apprehension of insufficient rainfall. Grain is making good growth generally throughout the state. Feed is reported as excellent. Fruit buds are swelling, and almonds are in bloom. Plowing continues for both seeding and summer fallow. In the far south a little more rain will be welcome.

#### PENNSYLVANIA.

D. R. Elwood, a wholesale grain commission merchant, Pittsburg, Pa. and wife left Jan. 29 for an extended cruise thru the Mediterranean Sea.

George W. Weltmer, a member of the firm of A. M. Weltmer's Sons, wholesale grain dealers at Lebanon, Pa., died Jan. 30 of cancer, aged 38 years.

Charles H. Hoting, of C. Hoting & Son, grain dealers, Pittsburg, Pa., is made the defendant in a \$10,000 suit for breach of promise. The plaintiff is Augusta Miller.

On Jan. 28 fire destroyed the building and contents owned and occupied by Henry Fryburg, Philadelphia, Pa., as a grain and feed store. Loss is \$3,000, partially insured.

The annual election of officers of the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange was held Jan. 30. Following are the officers elected for the ensuing year: President, Charles Dunwoody; vice-president, Penrose A. McClain; treasurer, Charles J. String; directors, Christopher Bailey, M. F. Baringer, J. W. Beatty, Sydney D. Conwell, Walter F. Hagar, Lincoln K. Passmore, Samuel C. Woolman. The new president Charles Dunwoody, was born in Pennsylvania and has lived in Philadelphia for eighteen years. He succeeded his uncle, Ezekiel Dunwoody, in the flour and general grain business of E. Dunwoody & Co., which business has been maintained for more than thirty years. He is a brother of William H. Dunwoody, one of the members of the firm of the Washburn-Crosby Flouring Mill Co., of Minneapolis, Minn. The new president served the Commercial Exchange as director for the years 1884, 1885, 1888 and 1889 and has acted on the most important committees.



**SOUTHEAST.**

A. Roe has gone into the wholesale grain business at Punta Gorda, Fla.

W. H. Bacheller & Co. of New Orleans, La., failed Feb. 1. This firm has been in existence about a year and has been one of the largest dealers in grain and cotton in New Orleans. The failure is due to the steady advance in cotton.

Within the next sixty days the new elevator at Nashville, Tenn., which is being built for the Steel Elevator and Storage Co., will be in full operation. The new plant will have a capacity of 300,000 bushels and will be fireproof. The elevator building is 130 feet high. The storage part will consist of five steel tanks of 60,000 bushels capacity. The cars will be handled without the assistance of a switch engine, by the gravity system. L. D. McKee, of Columbus, Ga., will be general manager and treasurer of the company. N. A. Duff of Nebraska City, Neb., and George W. Brooke of Atlanta, Ga., are also interested in the company.

**SOUTHWEST.**

E. J. Murphy's elevator and mill at Kingfisher, Okla., were burned Jan. 31. Loss, \$11,000; insurance, \$7,500.

At El Reno, Okla., the Canadian County Mill & Elevator Co. will build an elevator of 75,000 bushels capacity.

Station agents of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad report that the acreage of corn will be increased and that wheat is in good condition.

**TEXAS.**

A granary at Marlin, Tex., was burned Jan. 22, with a quantity of corn and hay.

Readers will confer a favor by sending us notices of new elevators, new firms and business changes.

A. P. Crawford has purchased the interest of A. N. Nelly in the grain and feed business of A. P. Crawford & Co. at Smithville, Tex.

The Greenville Mill & Elevator Co. has been incorporated at Greenville, Tex., with \$50,000 capital stock, by J. B. Dale, Jr., F. J. Phillips and J. B. Clayton.

The Commerce Milling & Grain Co. has been incorporated at Commerce, Tex. Capital stock, \$20,000; incorporators, P. A. Norris, W. E. D. Jennett and B. L. Thompson.

The Texas anti-trust law went into effect Feb. 1. Its provisions are drastic, and if upheld by the courts, will cause trouble for the railroads and combinations of merchants in restraint of trade.

The many friends of E. H. Crenshaw, secretary of the Texas Grain Dealers' Association, will be pleased to learn that Mrs. Crenshaw, who has been very low with pneumonia, is rapidly convalescing.

On Feb. 2 the secretary of the State Association sent an urgent letter to the grain dealers of the state which should serve to arouse every dealer of Texas to use his influence against the proposed occupation tax. The Grain Dealers' Association has succeeded in having an amendment to the tax bill introduced and if it receives the support it merits from the regular dealers of the state it will be passed.

To compel grain dealers to pay occupation tax, as under the present Texas law, which the new tax bill fails to amend, on the volume of business for the entire year, the same as general merchants whose business is continuous every day in the year, and whose margin or percentage of profit is many times larger than

that of the grain dealer, is placing an unfair burden on one of the most important industries of the state, and which is calculated to retard rather than develop it.

C. H. Laufman, general western agent of the Deering Machinery Co., says: If present indications hold good, Texas will be the wealthiest state in all the Union just after the coming grain harvest. We get approximately accurate reports from all over the state almost daily and I am prepared to state two facts: First, that there was never such a heavy acreage of grain in Texas before, and, second, never such a flattering outlook as at present. The Texas grain belt extends this year from New Braunfels to far into the Panhandle.

Secretary E. H. Crenshaw of the Texas Grain Dealers' Association writes: Since the first of last August we have been in a hard fight with the Texas railways, trying to secure just rates on oats to Mississippi river crossings, and while that fight was still pending a proposition comes up in our legislature to impose an occupation tax on grain dealers that would about put them all out of business. This tax matter is now pending at Austin and requires the closest attention, so that I have had no time to devote to anything that could possibly be deferred.

C. McD. Robinson, chief inspector of the Galveston Board of Trade, reports exports from that port during January as 440,000 bushels of wheat and 1,029,956 bushels of corn; most of the wheat going to the Continent and most of the corn to the United Kingdom. Compared with the preceding January the exports of corn show a large increase, and those of wheat a decrease. For the seven months of the season ending with January, 9,651,000 bushels of wheat and 6,074,000 bushels of corn were exported, against 9,621,000 bushels of wheat and 2,175,000 bushels of corn for the corresponding months of the preceding season.

Chas. F. Orthwein's Sons Co., of Fort Worth, Tex., writes: We are now constructing an elevator at Fort Worth with storage capacity of 250,000 bushels or more and with a handling capacity of from 100,000 to 125,000 bushels within ten hours. The building is fairly under way, the foundation being complete. The truss work is now finished and the dribbling being rapidly advanced. While we are not regular elevator constructors, we feel that by building this house ourselves that we will make a saving of a good many thousand dollars over what we would have paid to have contracted it, and when complete we believe we will have the best house west of the Mississippi River, and at the least possible cost in constructing.

Secretary E. H. Crenshaw informs us that at the last meeting of the arbitration committee of the Texas Grain Dealers' Association the following parties were adjudged guilty of refusing to submit to the arbitration of claims held against them by members of the association: Heisig & Norvell, Beaumont; Henke & Pillot, Houston; Walker & Boyd, Abbott; G. J. Heflin & Co., Frost; M. M. Walker, Abbott; H. L. Dyer, Hico. Those formerly adjudged guilty of refusing to submit to the arbitration of claims held against them are: Guinan-Lastinger Co., Waco; P. R. Key, Brandon; C. L. Martin, Itasca; S. G. Edwards, Terrell; J. M. Acree, Hillsboro; J. F. Flory, Wyatt; W. H. Machett, Corsicana. As a business proposition, it is generally held that any one who refuses to submit business differences to arbitration will not be easily influenced to make fair settlements.

**WISCONSIN.**

Report the grain trade news of your vicinity for publication in this column.

The new Elevator Z at Superior, Wis., received its first load of grain Jan. 18.

Wonewoc, Wis., shipped during 1899 171 cars of grain, the leading shippers being Gale Bros., and C. Talg & Co.

Nathan O. Clark, one of the pioneer grain dealers of Janesville, Wis., died Jan. 30. In recent years he was engaged in other business.

Thirty members of the Wisconsin Grain Dealers Association held a brief session at Milwaukee Jan. 31. Another meeting will be held in a month.

Will grain fields take the place of the disappearing pine forests of Wisconsin? The cleared land has been found excellent for farming and is being tilled by skilled farmers.

The Richwood Elevator Co., of Richwood, Wis., has elected the following officers: President, Theodore Wedemeyer; vice-president, Ernest Krueger; secretary, Philip Kiefer; treasurer, Emil M. Uehling; trustees, John Scheberle, K. J. Donohue, Frank J. McCall, Herman Weiher and Jos. Plasil.

The elevator of the Prairie Mills at River Falls, Wis., with 10,000 bushels of grain, was burned Jan. 24. Loss on building, \$7,000; insurance only \$500. The elevator was well built, and last year received a new roof. It was owned by L. M. Smith, R. N. Jensen, E. H. Daniels, and N. Forsythe, and operated under lease by Van Voorhis & Co.

**Keep "in Touch"**

IF the commission men would get a little better acquainted with the shippers in the country they'd do a heap more business.

We don't know of any better way to do this than by just a little plain talk in the way of advertising.

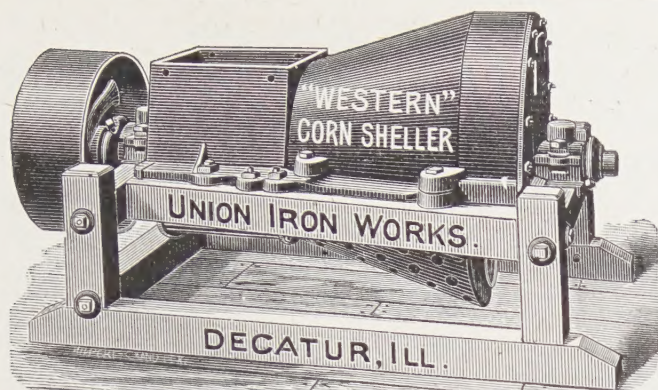
Maybe we could suggest a few pointers on how to make that talk.

We've had twenty years experience in doing advertising for just such concerns as yours, in papers, catalogues, booklets, circulars, etc.

Charles H. Marsh & Co.  
Chamber of Commerce  
Chicago.

Telephone Main 67.





"WESTERN" WAREHOUSE SHELLER.

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## "WESTERN" SHELLERS AND CLEANERS ...BEST ON EARTH...

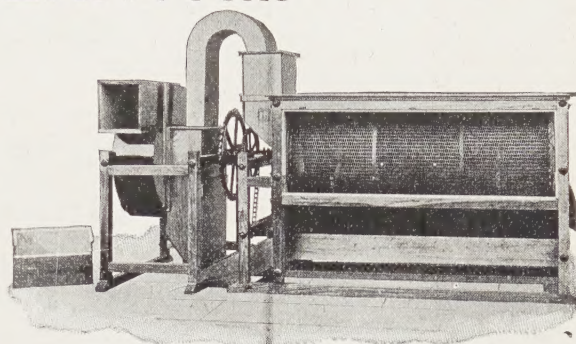
### Grain Elevators

...and

### Elevator Machinery

...A Specialty...

PLANS MADE ON APPLICATION  
BY LICENSED ARCHITECT.



"WESTERN" WAREHOUSE CLEANER.

Write For Catalog.

## Reliable Insurance...

on Modern elevators and Contents can be secured at about one-half the rates charged by stock companies by addressing

**MILLER'S NATIONAL INS. CO.**

205 La Salle St., CHICAGO, ILL.

CHARTERED, 1865 ASSETS, \$2,338,841.99

NET CASH SURPLUS, \$456,682.72

W. L. Barnum, Secy

### The GRAIN SHIPPERS' Mutual Fire Insurance Association

Insures only desirable risks in Iowa, and has saved its policy holders in the past exactly 50 per cent of Board rates. For particulars, address

F. D. BABCOCK, SECRETARY,  
IDA GROVE, IOWA.

### P. B. SULLIVAN,

524 New York Life Bldg., Chicago.

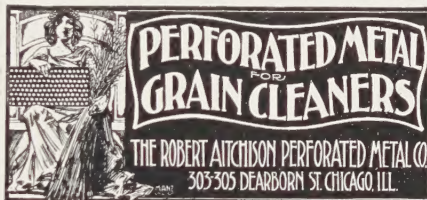
Best facilities on Grain and for placing Fire Insurance Elevators.

All business placed in Old Line Companies, only licensed in Illinois. Write and representative will call on you.

### Seamless Baskets.

Catalogue and Linenoid Pin Tray Free.

CRANE BROS. Linenoid Mfrs. Westfield, Mass.



### The Cramer Grain Distributor and Indicator For Country Elevators.

Absolutely prevents mixing of grain at elevator head. Under absolute control of operator. For information address the inventor, **D. H. CRAMER, Grand Island, Neb.**, or to the sole manufacturers, **Webster Mfg. Co., 1075 W. Fifteenth St., Chicago.**

### The SPENCERIAN DUST SHIELD

Absolutely prevents all dust and obnoxious matter from being inhaled. It is small, but effective, and will never wear out, being made of brass, beautifully nickel plated. **Special Price, prepaid, \$1.00.**  
**SPENCERIAN SPECIALTY CO.**  
28 and 30 Abbott Court, Chicago, Ill.  
Write for Circular.  
Mention Grain Dealers Journal.

### BAGS New & Second Hand

All sizes to order. Write for prices.  
**CINCINNATI BAG CO., CINCINNATI, O.**

## DAMAGED GRAIN WANTED.

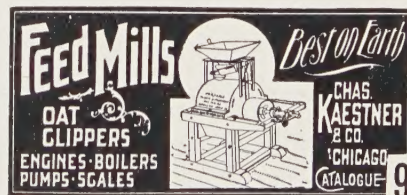
I buy damaged grain of all kinds. Write or wire me.

**WM. B. GALLAGHER,**  
72 Pearl Street, - - BUFFALO, N. Y.

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Pay Advertisers Well.



## SEAMLESS COTTON GRAIN BAGS. MILWAUKEE BAG CO. MILWAUKEE, WIS.



## Clarks Grain Tables

AVOID UNNECESSARY FIGURING,  
PREVENT ERRORS IN COMPUTATIONS  
BY USING

CLARK'S STANDARD SERIES  
OF GRAIN CALCULATORS,  
FOR REDUCING POUNDS TO BUSHELS.

**Clark's Grain Tables for Wagon Loads** reduces team scale weights to bushels. This book is prepared for use by Country Buyers. It contains 9 tables, showing the number of bushels in any load from 100 to 4,000 lbs. The first table is for reducing weight of oats to bushels of 32 lbs.; the second is for oats at 35 lbs.; the third is for barley, Hungarian grass and cornmeal at 55 lbs. to the bushel; the fourth is for shelled corn, rye and flax seed at 56 lbs. to the bushel; the fifth is for wheat, clover seed, beans, peas and potatoes at 60 lbs. to the bushel; the sixth, seventh and eighth are for ear corn at 70, 75 and 80 lbs., respectively, to the bushel; the ninth is for timothy seed at 45 lbs. to the bushel. All of the tables are printed in heavy faced type on good paper. The price of this book, bound in strong manilla cover paper, is **50 cents**.

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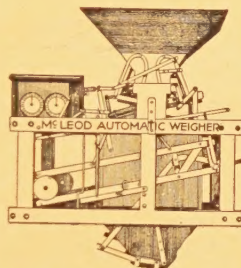
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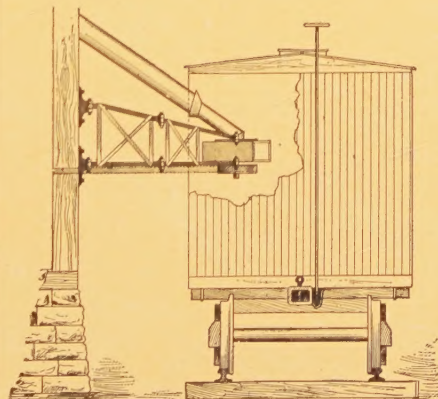
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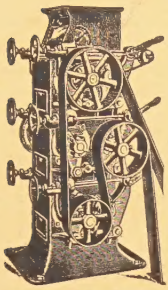
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